PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,659—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1905.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROY[illegible]TY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
9th Dec.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	......
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	......	......
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10009
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] arge, and
[illegible] selected.
[illegible] RAILWAY
[illegible] booked at
[illegible] PAN and
[illegible] ntal and
[illegible] List of
[illegible] be effected
[illegible] RAFTS and
[illegible] DLAY & Co.
[illegible]—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,246	Sellier	28th Dec. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	16th Dec. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 8.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	11 Dec.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	5 Dec.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	7 Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	8 Dec.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 4th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
2nd December, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. ,,
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec., 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,085	25th Dec. ,,
*† NIPPON	L. Scich	6,346	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS VIA THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER; For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
F. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1	12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0	8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,,	2	8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners.	,,	1	12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,,	1	4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... ,,	1	8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,,	3	0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,,	7	4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} **BOMBAY.**

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known: lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell," I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Ariel" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the "Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows:—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls·	·094	0·99	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,
FAZALBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

DEC. 1st.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	Langton Hall	3580	*M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.
A	City of Karachi	4500	*Hood	17th ,,	23rd ,,	12th ,,	19th ,,
A	Trafford Hall	5500	Collin	21st ,,	2nd Dec	16th ,,	23rd ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES, ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	.. from	Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,,	,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,,	,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,,	,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON

E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR ENGLAND AND CONTINENT.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Latest Day for posting small parcels to England or the Continent will be FRIDAY, the 8th December. The Mail will leave Bombay on SATURDAY, the 9th and arrive in London on FRIDAY or SATURDAY, the 22nd or 23rd December.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

We will undertake to pack, pay Postage and Insure all articles purchased from us and intended as CHRISTMAS GIFTS and intended for despatch by that Mail.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Our JEWELLERY and SILVERWARE DEPARTMENTS are now full of up-to-date Novelties, Lightness in workmanship and perfect matching of Gems distinguish our entire stock.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

In our Stock of Jewel-Ideals every Design is the result of thoughtful study. Our Latest Productions in Fancy Stone-Set Jewellery, are the Latest Jewel-Ideals in all forms of Ornaments.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

In High-Class Silverware we are constantly introducing novelties. We have a delightful collection of small silver goods distinctly artistic, novel and chic, they would make exceedingly attractive CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

All those on the look out for artistic, novel or quaint goods for the CHRITMAS SEASON, could not do better than inspect the stock of

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS, TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR XMAS SEASON. } MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE Ans. 4 per lb. and Rs. 2 per box of 10 lbs.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited,

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A SALE OF WORK
(Useful and Fancy Articles)
ON BEHALF OF THE WORKS
OF THE
ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY
will be held (D.V.)
AT THE
CATHEDRAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
ON
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 4th and 5th,
From 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "ARGENFELS," B. Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 4th December, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 233 of 1904.

DHAKLIBAI, widow and Administratrix of the late NANABHAI VASSUDEO ……………Plaintiff,
v/s.
GOPAL SUDKOJEE GOVIND SUDKOJEE and BALLARAM SUDKOJEE ……………Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decre Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of July 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and defendants in the following property namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the city of Bombay on the Eastern side of Khoombhar Wada Street, containing by admeasurement One hundred and seventy square yards be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2777, Collector's No. 9771, Old Survey No. 139, and New Survey No. 5637, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7626, and Street No. 231, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the House of Eduljee Pestonjee Batliwala, on or towards the South by the House of Tookaram Sambhajee Bolay, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the said Khoombhar Wada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay, 16th November, 1905.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA AND THE EAST 1905.

THIS COMPETITION will be HELD between 30th December and 1st January, 1906, under the usual conditions. By kind permission of the Tollygunge Club, play will take place over their links. There will also be an open Handicap over Barrackpore links between 23rd and 20th December for the "Asian" Cup. Visitors vs. Calcutta Matches will be arranged during the Championship week if possible. Particulars can be had on application to

D. A. CUTHBERT.
Hon. Sec. Calcutta Golf Club,
Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

THE following Notification is used as to the conditions under which POSTAL ARTICLES may be sent to and from the Field Post Offices OPENED to serve the Troops during the MANŒUVRES to be held in the Rawalpindi District in December, 1905.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICES

Mode of Addressing Postal Articles.

Articles posted for delivery field post offices should be addressed as follows :—

X, Y.
Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade or Department.
A.
Force—
B.
RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed. Postal Articles, which cannot reach the Rawalpindi Base Office, till the 16th December, 1905, should not be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of Postal Articles (private and official) viz., letters Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, both Registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory; but official articles can be sent from one FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER Free of all Postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps, proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the Postage on all Articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through Regimental orderlies. Registered articles of the Letter Mail and all Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions, to the contrary from the Addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a Registered Article or Parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the Article or parcel.

N. B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

INSURANCE VALUE PAYABLE POST AND MONEY ORDERS.

Postal Articles cannot be Insured for Despatch to Field Post Offices nor be sent to them under the Value-payable system. Money orders will not be issued for payment by Field Post Offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES, WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of Postal Articles (private and official) viz., letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels, both Registered and Unregistered, may be posted at Field Post Offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other Field Post Offices full prepayment of Postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER free of all Postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Articles cannot be posted under the Value-payable system at Field Offices, nor will any insurance work be done.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANK.

Money Orders will not be issued From Field Post Offices nor will Savings Bank business be transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes other than one-anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

N B. None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent post offices which exists on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal work, and the troops may use them in connection with any kind of postal business which Field Post Offices are not authorized to perform.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India,
Calcutta, the 24th November, 1905.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

For passage and further particulars Apply to.
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1905, at 4 P. M., when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on WEDNESDAY the 22nd November, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th November, 1905.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL MILITARY Works Services is prepared to receive TENDERS for installing a system of ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Punkah Pulling and Fans in the Cantonments of Lucknow.

Copies of the Internal Wiring Plans of Buildings can be seen in the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Lucknow, any working day during office hours.

Copies of the Specifications and Drawings may be obtained on application to the Electrical Engineer, Eastern Command at H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Rawalpindi up to 12th December, 1905 : after that date at Fort William, Calcutta, each application must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 75 which will be refunded on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The system of Punkah Pulling will be the same as that at present installed in the upper floors of Dalhousie Barracks, Fort, William, Calcutta. Tenderers are advised to inspect this system which may be seen on application to the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Presidency Brigade, Fort William, Calcutta.

Tenders to be delivered in a sealed registered cover, superscribed "Electricity Contract No. 25", and addressed to the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Dilkusha, Lucknow, and are to be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on 10th February, 1906.

The Director General Military Works Services does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for so doing.

H. G. Le MESURIER, Captain, R.E.,
For Chief Engineer Eastern Command,
Dated, Naini Tal, 2nd December, 1905.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1905-06.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 16th December, 1905, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

Rates for subscription for the Extra Meetings are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket ……………	30	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,……	5	...
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book containing 14 Tickets……	--	35
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,……	10	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN,…………………………… Rs. 5
LADY or Child,…………………………… „ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET…………………………… Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child …………………………… As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to :—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 3, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 30th, November, 1905.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C,
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for
TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON. E.C.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Portage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS BARGAIN—15,000 FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS including 1,000 varieties. Collection Many old and rare, Rs. 20. Terms cash, or V. P.—M. W. ESSAJEE, Cutch, Mandvi.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED at once TEMPORARY CLERKS on Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with certificates of Conduct and Education to the SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5-8 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as marble-top tables, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, book-case, wardrobe with writing desk, chest of drawers, cupboards, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, bedstead, ottoman, double door safe, one perfectly new incubater,

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange London.
1 gold hunting watch by John Jones.
1 D.-B. B.-L. 12 bore gun with implements by B. Woodward.
1 Mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer.
1 Dumpy level on stand.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles, by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria with waler horse and harness.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light dogcart,
1 new rubber-tyred C. spring victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF THE YACHT "IANTHE" WITH ITS FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac Esq. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 5th instant at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction. at Chor Bunder, Sewree, near the Port Trust gunpowder Magazine,

The Yacht Ianthe with its furniture lead and cast iron ballast chain beams rope and jolly boat.

The Yacht is on view.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF RICH MAJOLICA, PORCELAIN AND POTTERYWARE FROM ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder without reserve in Apollo Street, Fort, above the Post Office, and next to Mr. James Pearse, Confectioner, a large and choice assortment of English Made majolicaware, such as decorated gilt flower pots, hand painted and gilt vases, flower pots on pedestals, rich porcelainware, consisting of wall plaques, figures, biscuit jars, trays, jugs, fruit comports, fancy clocks, bowls and other fancy decorative articles, good for presentation.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Anthony P. D'Mello, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. J. R. D'Penha of Dadar, the ornaments which had been pledged by him to the deceased such as 2 pairs gold bangles, string, necklaces with pendants, pearls and red stones, head ornament set with pearls and stone, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

High Court, O. O. C. J.
Suit No 772 of 1901.
Sooleman Haji Sidick ……………………Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomed Haji Sidick and others ……………Defendants.

The undersigned will on SATURDAY the 16th day of December, 1905, sell by Public Auction in two lots at their rooms at 4 o'clock in the afternoon under the directions of the Special Commissioners Messrs Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Vakil and Rustomjee F. Mulla appointed by the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July, 1905 the undermentioned properties.

Lot No 1.

All that piece of Government lease hold land together with the messuages, tenements bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate and being at Mahableshwar and known as "Valley View," situated within the limits of the Malcolmpeth Municipality at Mahableshwar.

LoT No 2

All that piece of Government leasehold land together with the messuages tenements bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate and being at Mahableshwar and known as "Gowalior Lodge" situated within the limits of the Malcolmpeth Municipality at Mahableshwar.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or at the office of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th instant at 3 p.m. at their rooms the effects of the late Umed Premchand consisting of copper and brass pots scales, padlock wearing apparels umbrellas, books &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th December, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD. IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks to sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, at 2 p.m. at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th December, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Dais and Archway erected at Apollo Bunder in connection with the Royal Reception.

Under instruction from the Executive Engineer Presidency Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, the Dais and Archway erected in connection with the Royal Reception.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 81.-83 77-89, case Nos. 162, 163, and Ward Nos. 7590. 7589, Kumbharwada.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, in the Compound of Lal Bangalow, opposite Morarji Goculdas Mill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing office and bed-room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, drawing-room, suits, Chesterfield sofas, one nearly new ebonised grand upright cottage piano, solid silver sets of spoons and forks for 12 persons, silver presentation cups, gold hunting and opened faced watch by Marks, chains, glass-door almyrahs rich pictures, China and majolica table ornaments large musical box, clocks old Chinaware, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots China garden seats and stands, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. Thomas Thornley, late manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Treacher and Co.'s Buildings, Fort, the whole of the Electric Light Plant now in working order either in one lot or in seperate lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

Consisting of a dynamo Oil Engine by J. P. Hall and Co, Oldham, a set of storage Batteries Switchboards etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th December, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken
Rules of Business on application

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
50, Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
„ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904……………………	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ……………………	£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES,

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued……	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances…	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over…………	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio……	7½ per cent.
Total Funds …………………	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

MACHINE BELTING AND LACES, GINNING ROLLERS AND WASHERS.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND, OUR MACHINE STRAPPING will be found equal to the BEST IMPORTED, it will not STRETCH is CHEAPER because free from GLUCOSE and other foreign matter which add weight. We also manufacture FOOTWEAR, BAGS, TRUNKS, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

SUTOR & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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SION, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1814.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE. &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able a larger percenta[illegible] each. Full [illegible] specifics for H[illegible] please write [illegible]

TH[illegible]

SE[illegible]

Bridge Top[illegible]	
Studies, by B.[illegible]	
Overheard, by S[illegible]	
Henry Brocken, by[illegible]	
French Test-papers, [illegible]	
Poems, by Joseph Furta[illegible]	
The Queen's Resolve, by Ch[illegible]	
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bu[illegible]	
The New Life, by Dante, translated [illegible] Rossetti … … … …	
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonar[illegible]	
Ancient Calendars and Constellatio[illegible] trated by Hon. E. Plunket …	
The Story of the Bible Society, Illus[illegible] by W. Canton … … …	
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope …	[illegible]
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby …	0 6
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil … …	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner …	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T… … …	0 6

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty …	0 4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos … … …	0 6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint … … …	0 6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu …	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee …	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent … …	1 6

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" .... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" .... " 7 8 0 " "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE .... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" " .... " 0 6 9 " "

ELGIN MILLS, CO.,

CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
Tieling.
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. : The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. : The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON. HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
ANGKOK.
ATAVIA.
OMBAY.
ALCUTTA.
LOMBO.
OOCHOW.
AMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
117 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.......... £110.000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..........£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON. E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.......... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C.
Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .... Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street ; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G. C. I. E., having spent five months in his tour among his followers in East Africa, returned to Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. Oriental on Saturday morning. He disembarked at 8-30 a. m., at the Apollo Bunder, where many hundreds of his Khoja followers and others had assembled to greet him with fitting honours on his safe return among them. The spectacle at the Bunder in the early morning was one of great animation. So heart-felt is the devotion felt by his followers towards the Aga Khan that, leaving aside all engagements, they collected in vast numbers at the Bunder and had prepared an unusual ovation in his honour. Tea and coffee and sundry refreshments were provided for them. Among those present were Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Joomabhoy Jan Mahomed, Ebrahim Mahomed Dewjee, Dr. Rajabali Lukhdir, Messrs Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Ahmed Dewjee, Varras Issa Nanjee, Mowjeebhoy Hirjibhoy, Dattoobhoy Dosanee, Jaffer Cassum Mitha, Jafferbhoy Cassum Moosa, Rahimbhoy Zenal Abadin, Jakeibhoy Visram, Joomabhoy Shariff, Fazalbhoy Bhimjee Thanawalla, Velsibhoy Dhurjee, Bundealli Hassam, Jaffar Ratansey, Jan Mahomed Somjee, etc. At 5-30 a.m., Kamadia Esmailbai Kasam and Saiyed Mustakali proceeded in a steam launch to the mail steamer, and returned to the Bunder with his Highness, who was cheered to the echo as he landed. Many floral presentations were made, and after receiving the congratulations of these present on his safe return, his Highness started for his bungalow in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, where another ovation awaited him at the hands of his Mogul followers and dependents. In the evening, the whole of the premises were effectively illuminated and fire-works were let off as a mark of rejoicing for his Highness's arrival.

Advices from Aden state that, on his Highness's arrival there on the 18th November from Mombasa, he received an unusual ovation. Costly preparations had been made by Mr. Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosain Dhalbhoy to accord his Highness a fitting reception ; and the Post Office quay, where his Highness was to land, was decorated with flags, bunting and venetian poles, and festooned with flowers. Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Co. sent off their launch for the Aga Khan's landing. The Political Agent had invited him to be his guest, and his Aide-de-Camp went forward to receive him at the landing-place. Bouquets were given in his honour by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers and the agent of the P. and O. Company at Aden.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 17TH NOV.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Capt. H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English mails of the 17th Nov. The Mail steamer Oriental, arrived in Bombay harbour nearly a day late, dropping her anchor at about one o'clock in the morning, on Saturday, owing to the Company's Australian Mail steamer Himalaya having suffered a serious detention by fogs. The Oriental left Aden on Monday instead of Sunday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr V H
Ashdown, Mr W
Bamster, Mr H
Beattie, Mr J
Balcarn, Mdlle
Blackwell Miss
Beattie, Mrs
Buxton, Mr W
Brownlee, Miss C
Brownlee, Miss J
Christiansen, Mr A G
Chatterton, Mrs
Guilier, Mr W
Hughes, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Johnstone, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Lambert, Mrs A E and 2 infants
Maij, Mrs H E
Martyn, Mr J
Nichol, Mr and Mrs
Newman, Mr W
Pearse, Mrs Gregor and 2 infants
Pearse, Mrs H
Ryan, Miss
Ryan Miss H
Ram Prasad, Mr
Stevenson, Mr S
Scott, Mrs and 2 children
Wright, Miss A
Waller, Mr C
Wallis, Mr H
Yokawa, Mr K

FROM MARSEILLES

Byrne, Mr and Mrs C
Cooling, Rev and Mrs
Casey, Mr J
Dene, Mr and Mrs T
Dawson, Mr R
Dorgan, Capt
Dawson Miss
Dorabji, Mr F
Doidge, Mr J
Eden, Mr
Ferguson, Mr J
Fitchett, Mr. Mrs and Miss
Gowan, Mr and Mrs H C
Greenfield, Miss
Goodall, Mr M
Hammel, Mr H
Hall, Miss
Hodgson, Capt J
Hodgson, Miss E
James, Mr and Mrs
Kelly, Mrs
Leslie, Mr and Mrs A and child
Loftus, Capt and Mrs
Little, Mr
Lewis, Mr E C
Milford, Mr K
Montgomery, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs D and Miss
McConaghy, Mr J
Orr Orr, Mr W
Ormerod, Mr W H
Pearse Miss
Pickford, Mr and Mrs and child
Rawlins, Mr and Mrs F W
Reed, Mr P
Reed, Miss E
Reeve, Mr R
Remson, Mr E
Rowlandson, Maj
Tennant, Capt E
Uzielle, Lt T
Vernon, Mr and Mrs and inft
Whyte, Maj J
Yussuf, Mr Mohd

FROM BRINDISI.

Clefford, Mr C
Inverarity, Mr J
Kaye, Major and Mrs
Nicachi, Mr P
Shaw, Mr F

FROM MALTA—Grudatti Bolmetl.

FROM ADEN.

Aga Khan, H H
Budd, Maj
Coates, Lt
Hudson, Capt
Hajee Nuzerally, Mr
Hamed Abdul Md, Mr

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADDISON—Nov 12, at 62 The Common Woolwich wife of Capt G H Addison R E of a daughter.

BAYNES—Nov 8, at 21 Queen's Road Brentwood Essex wife of Nigel W F Baynes Gloucestershire Regt of a daughter.

LAMBERT—Nov 7, at Forton Barracks Gosport wife of Major J H Lambert Royal Marine Light Inf of a daughter.

OLIVER—Nov 9, at Bremerhaven Germany wife of Francis Alfred Oliver British Vice-Consul of a daughter.

WIGAN—Nov 10, at Hunstanton Lodge Downe wife of Capt J B Wigan late Royal Berkshire Regt of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHER—PEARSON—November 9, at Holy Trinity Church Drompton Hugh Edward Murray Archer R N to Millicent Mary daughter of George J H Pearson late captain 15th Hussars.

SAWYER—MATURIN—On the 31st Oct at St James's Church Milton Portsmouth by the Rev S B Taylor M A vicar Col George Westrenn Sawer Indian Army eldest son of George Capellen Sawer late of Severn House Henbury Gloucestershire to Agnes widow of the late Captain Charles Edward Maturin Royal Artillery and fourth daughter of Richard Phillipps Esq of 11 Bina Gardens South Kensington.

SILVERTOP—BELLASIS—Nov 8, at the Oratory Lieut Arthur Silvertop R N his Majesty's ship Bulwark to Dorothy daughter of the late J Campsie Dalglish.

DEATHS.

BELILIOS—Nov 11, at Green Park House Piccadilly the Hon Emanuel Raphael Belilios C M G of Hong Kong and London.

BENN—Nov 9, at Ravensthorpe Northamptonshire Helen Munro widow of the late Major-Gen Anthony Benn R A

COOKE—November 10 at 57 Great Ormond Street W C Henry Fothergil Cooke son of the late Henry Reade Cooke Bombay Civil Service aged 28.

DANYELL—Nov 7, at Palazzo Capponi 24 Via de Gardi Florence Arthur Johnson Danyell late captain 31st Regt.

DAVIES—Nov 6, the Rev Thomas Owen Silvester Davies rector of St Barnabas Cape Town formerly captain 78th Seaforth Highlanders aged 65.

HORRIDGE—Nov 6, at East Knoyle Salisbury Frank Arthur Horridge late captain 32nd Light Inf.

MULVANY—At Alton Hants 7th Nov 1905 after very brief illness Lieut Colonel Peter Mulvany Royal Army Medical Corps aged fifty one years. Deeply regretted.

TREMAYNE—Nov 11, at Carclew Cornwall Lieut-Col Tremayne late 13th Light Dragoons aged 78.

WELDON—Nov 9, at 5 Bolton Gardens Col Thomas Weldon C I E son of the late Sir Anthony Weldon fourth baronet of Kilmorony and Rahinderry county Kildare aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINDLATER—Nov 25, at Rawalpindi the wife of W A V Findlater 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers of a son.

GUMMER—Nov 20 at Peshawar Schoolmaster and Mrs H S Gummer 2nd Black Watch of a son.

KELLY—Nov 25, at Jubbulpore the wife of Captain H N Kelly 33rd Punjabis of a son.

TEW—Nov 25 at Kazipet the wife of G Tew Assistant Engineer B N Railway of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—HOPE—Nov 22, at the Cathedral Lahore by the Rev K G Foster Donald James Boyd Indian Civil Service to Laura Caroline youngest daughter of the late the Hon'ble Louis Hope and grand daughter of the 4th Earl of Hopetoun.

CONCENTRATED STRENGTH.

For an easily assimilated liquid food suitable for invalids, a recommendable article is

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

It is grateful and comforting, and makes an ideal dish for persons recovering from an illness, as it requires but little digesting. In hot weather it is particularly acceptable.

Price per pot Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-3m., 6-2a. Low water, 0-3m., 11-15a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.
Sale of Work, Cathedral Girls' High School.
The Bijou Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, practice in the Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.

GREMIO PORTUGUEZ.—An Association called the "Gremio Portuguez" was inaugurated in Bombay on Sunday, 3rd of December. A large number of well-known Portuguese gentlemen were present, Dr. L. J. Pinto was unanimously elected President.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Colonel Collie was on Friday evening driving in his motor-car along Kalbadevi Road in the direction of Pydowni, when the car collided with a carriage belonging to one Walji Jivraj, a resident of Walkeshwar. One of the shafts of the carriage was smashed, while the motor-car was considerably damaged.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Balabai a Hindu woman aged 50, residing at Sewri, was, on Friday evening walking along the tram lines over the Byculla Bridge, when she was knocked over by a passing tram-car. The front wheel of the car passed over the woman's left arm. She was promptly removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated. The accident is attributed to the woman being deaf.

SALE OF WORK.—Sale of work on behalf of the works of the All Saints' community will be held at the Cathedral Girls' High School to-day and to-morrow from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m. The many friends and admirers of the All Saints' Community in Bombay will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity to show their support and sympathy. The work for sale will consist of useful and fancy articles.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.—Jethalal Dulabram, aged 40, a muccadum residing at Kandewadi, was on Friday afternoon examining the marks on bales of hemp in the Prince's Dock, when a bale suddenly fell out of the tier over him, fracturing his left forearm and thigh bone. He also sustained other serious injuries to his head. The injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu per extra s. s. Nerbudda will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., to-day—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Mirzapur via Tuticorin and Colombo were closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m., yesterday. Supplemental Mails will be closed at 7 p. m. to-day.

RAILWAY FATALITY.—On Thursday evening one Chotookhan Balekhan, a muccadum of porters working at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods' Yard, Bombay, was crossing the line when some wagons were being shunted, and was jammed between the buffers of two wagons. He died within five minutes. An inquest was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

A LAD'S SUICIDE.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of a lad named Amoomootoo Pocchoomootoo, aged 12, whose body had been recovered from a well in Dharavi. The deceased had been reprimanded by his uncle Maria Valla for not going to work, and for idling away his time in play. He was also suffering from fever. The jury returned a verdict of the deceased, having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

A WARNING TO GHARRYWALLAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shaw charged Dawood Nasib, a hack victoria driver with demanding more than his legal fare. It appears that on Friday night Private H. Dunnachie engaged the accused's victoria at the Colaba Station and drove to the Military Depot, where the accused demanded one rupee as his fare. Complainant paid the fare, but subsequently referred the matter to the Police when he discovered that the legal fare was only four annas. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 10.

A HANDSOME MEMORIAL.—At the Ziarat or 3rd day ceremony of the late Mr. Sidick Mahomed Sobani performed at Jakaria Musjid Street yesterday his father Mr. Hajee Yasof Hajee Esmail Sobani announced that with his brother Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail Sobani and his son Mr. Comer Mahomed Sobani, he had given the sum of Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of a free reading room and library in the vicinity of Jakaria Musjid as a memorial. Messrs. Hajee Suleman Abdoolwahid, Hajee Esmail Gool Mahomed and Ibrahim Sidick Sobani have been appointed trustees jointly with the three donors

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 6-30 p. m. till 9-30 p.m to-day :—

March	True to the Flag	F von Blou
Overture	Oliver Cromwell	Lamotte
Valse	La Fascination	Pecorini
Selection	Sam Toy	S Jones
March	Sons of the Brave	Bidgood
Valse	The Earl and the Girl	Ivan Caryll
American Fantasie	In Coonland	Bidgood
Polka March	Come, Come, Caroline	Kiefert

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunders String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Chariot	E-T Paul
Overture	Le-Cheval di Bronze	Auber
German Patrol	Characteristic Piece	Eilenberg
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Valse	Chinese Honeymoon	E Vonsden
Cake-Walk	Coon Band Contest	A Pryor
Valse	Spanish Maiden	J Gomez
March	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills

MR. NAGINDAS MANECKLAL VAKIL.—On Saturday last, a gathering of friends and admirers, on the eve of retirement of Mr. Nagindas Manecklal Vakil, a Valmiki Kayastha of Surat, from the post of Superintendent in the Custom House, was held under the kind auspices of Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs. Dalals, and merchants presented garlands and bouquets of flowers to Mr. Nagindas. A group photograph was taken for the benefit of Mr. Nagindas wherein Mr. P. R. Caddell, I.C.S., the Collector of Customs Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., the 1st Assistant Collector, Mr. H Collector, the Assistant Collector of Customs, and Members of the Drawback Inspecting and Drawback Department, were seated. Mr. Nagindas retires after a service of 35 years, he spent these years in various Departments of the Custom House. He made himself very popular by his services in the Tobacco and Opium Departments as an Inspector.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st November :—

Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer dated 14th November, forwarding the following tenders received for the supply of Provisions, Stationery (English and Indian made), and Cocoanut Oil (1st quality) during the year 1906, together with tabulated comparisons of the items in the different tenders with the contract prices in the last three years and the market rates at the time of advertising, and also a statement of the total amounts of all tenders :—Provisions—Mr. Hajee Gunny Karim. Mr. Hussonally Abdulally, Mr. Hussonally Abdulally's contract for 1905. Stationery (English made)—Mr. Hussanally Abdoolally. Messrs. Allibhoy Gullam Hussein & Sons. Savitribai widow of Bhai Ramchandra, Mr. Abdool Kadur Allibhoy. Mr. Hussanally Abdulally's Contract for 1905. Stationery (Indian made)—Mr. Hussonally Abdulally. Mr. Abdul Cadar Allibhoy (Inks of other manufacture). Mr Hussenally Abdoolally's Contract for 1905. Coconut Oil (1st quality)—Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co. The Vaccum Oil Co. (for Colza Oil), Messrs. Hariram Soorji and Co. Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co.'s Contract for 1905. reporting fully in regard to the various tenders, and recommending, for reasons explained, that the tender of Mr. Hajee Gunny Karim for Provisions that of Mr. Hussenally Abdulally for Stationery (English and Indian made), and that of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co. for Coconut Oil (1st quality) for use in pilot schooners, be accepted in full. Resolution.—The following tenders are accepted :—Provisions Mr. Hajee Gunny Karim. Stationery (English made) Stationery (Indian made) Mr. Hussenally Abdulally. Cocoanut Oil 1st quality for use in pilot schooners) Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co. Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 10th November forwarding the following tenders received for the supply of Sand and Shingle, Cocoanut and Castor Oils and Metals during the year 1906, together with tabulated comparisons of the items in the different tenders with the contract prices in the last three years had the market rates at the time of advertising, and also a statement of the total amount of all tenders :—Sand and Shingle—Messrs. Ally Mahomed Cassum and Co. Quantities obtained by special tenders during 1905- Cocoanut and Castor Oils—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji. Messrs Moolji Jaitha and Co. Messrs. Hariram Soorji and Co. The Vacuum Oil Co. (oil of their make.). The Burmah Oil Co. (oil of their make). Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co.'s Contract for 1905. Metals—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji. Messrs. Samsoodin Baboojee and Sons. Messrs Kurwa and Kajiji's Contract for 1905. reporting fully in regard to the various tenders and recommending for reasons stated, that supplies of Sand and Shingle be obtained by special tenders as required and that the tender of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co., for Cocoanut and Castor Oils, and that of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji for Metals be accepted in full.

Resolution.—The tender for Sand and Shingle is not accepted, and rates should be obtained by special tenders as required. The following tenders are accepted :—Cocoanut and Castor Oils—Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co. Metals—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Nov 1905.	Total from 1st April to 17th Nov 1905	For week ending 17th Nov 1904.	Total from 1st April to 17th Nov 1904
Vessels piloted into harbour.	20	752	36	710
Do. " out of "	23	749	27	723
Do. transported	18	521	15	569
Do. attended to	1	36	2	31
Do. warped	2	27	..	19

THE BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

THE Bhownagar correspondent writes that on Wednesday night three persons were wounded at Verawal by an Arab who had run amok. One of the victims—a policeman—has succumbed to his injuries inflicted by means of a hatchet, while two are lying in a precarious state.

It was with great difficulty that the murderer was secured and taken to the jail heavily chained. The row would have reached its climax, but, for the authorities having taken precautions in not allowing other Arabs to land on shore from their bugalows numbering 40. There are about 200 Arabs in the neighbourhood.

MR. FROWDE has nearly ready for publication a Memoir of Miss Catharine Grace Loch, Royal Red Cross, Senior Lady Superintendent Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, written by Surgeon-General A. F. Bradshaw, who was Principal Medical Officer to the forces in India, Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts contributes an introduction, in which as a soldier he pays a grateful tribute to Miss Loch's memory.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. YOUNG HINDUS.

A DRAW.

THE fixture set down on the Bombay Gymkhana card last Saturday was with the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C., but the latter were unable to place a team in the field owing doubtless to the disorganisation attendant on the recent fire, so the fixture with the Young Hindus which was originally for next February was altered. The Young Hindus have made rapid strides in the game of late and should now be classed with the strongest native clubs in Bombay. Although on this occasion they did not do so well as when they met the Gymkhana last they managed to avert defeat, the game ending in a draw somewhat in favour of the Gymkhana on whose ground the match was played. The home eleven was the strongest that has taken the field this season, and proved that such was the case by compiling 164 for seven wickets, quite a respectable score in comparison with those compiled against the 10th Hussars and the Baronet C. C. Much of the credit of this display belonged to Lieutenant DeBurgh of H. M. S. Renown who after a series of indifferent performances played himself into form and gave one of the best exhibitions of sound batting seen on the Gymkhana ground this year. Two other outstanding features of the afternoon's play were the fine innings played by M. R. Deo for the Young Hindus which undoubtedly saved them from defeat and the bowling of W. B. Kirtikar, G. C. Stileman and F. P. West on a wicket which, in no respect, could be said to have favoured the bowlers.

A pleasant feature of the match was the punctuality with which the Gymkhana team turned up, the whole eleven being on the ground by 2 o'clock. This enabled an early start to be made and Cheetham winning the toss for once in a way started the Gymkhana batting with Aston. Both batsmen after the first over or two quickly got to work and seemed fairly well at home with the bowling, especially the skipper, until when the total had reached 28 of which his share was 17, Cheetham was bowled by M. H. Kirtikar from a ball that kept low and beat him all the way. De Burgh filled the vacancy but lost Aston a few overs later with the total at 44, the outgoing batsman having allowed a ball from Deo to get round his defence. On Powell joining De Burgh the best cricket in the match was shown. The partnership started quietly, but gradually both batsmen warming to their work runs came at a rapid rate. De Burgh in particular treating all the bowlers tried impartially. In one over he scored 15, the first ball being nicely put to the Wandby Road boundary (a stroke to-square-leg), the second being similarly treated on the off side, the third being driven to the Gymkhana end, and the last three balls realising singles, two from drives and one from a cut. The Hindu skipper made several changes in his bowling, but none of these disturbed the equanimity of the batsmen who if anything grew more aggressive in their treatment of the bowlers. Powell made several effective strokes—his pet stroke, something between a drive and a cut at which he is an adept, realising him quite a lot of runs—while De Burgh continued to play beautiful cricket, his scoring powers all round the wicket evoking applause. In this way the total was carried to 112 at which figure Powell who had played sterling cricket for 26 succumbed to a "trimmer" from W. B. Kirtikar. Ramsden succeeded and everything looked extremely promising for another productive partnership when with the total at 128 the new comer who had shaped well was beaten by a good ball from W. B. Kirtikar. Nigel-Jones next joined De Burgh and as he walked across to the wicket he looked the kind of batsman for the occasion and speculation was rife as to whether he would stop in until De Burgh, who had passed 50 had reached his hundred. Unfortunately all calculations of this description were nullified by the immediate dismissal of Nigel-Jones. Another pound or two of powder and the stroke would have realised six, but as things were the batsman had to retire for a blob. Stileman was DeBurgh's next partner, but the two batsmen had only been associated for a few overs when DeBurgh in driving Kirtikar got too much under the ball and skied it to Divekar at long on who brought off a second finely judged catch at that position. The total at this stage was 132 of which DeBurgh was responsible for exactly half—66 which included 11 fours. He was batting for an hour and ten minutes and during his innings made nothing in the nature of a mistake until he skied the ball that cost him his wicket. As a display of sound batting free from blemish of any kind it was perhaps the best seen on the Gymkhana ground since the cold weather cricket started. His strokes were for the most part beautifully timed, clean and crisp, and were a real treat to watch. Like most batsmen who hit hard he took some risks, but nothing that he lifted before the ball that caused his dismissal went anywhere near the fielders. He is to be congratulated on his excellent display and the pity is that in a short time he will be leaving Bombay. Coombs filled the vacancy, but with the addition of 11 runs to the total was smartly stumped off Kirtikar who had taken five of the seven wickets that had fallen. Sanderson, who was making his first appearance since last September, next joined Stileman who was shaping particularly well and both batsmen defied all the efforts of the bowlers to dislodge them until with the total at 164 the innings was declared closed. Stileman batted remarkably well for 21 which included several boundary drives, while Sanderson had become well set. W. B. Kirtikar was the most successful of the Hindu bowlers and his five wickets for 35 runs was a capital performance.

The Young Hindus had exactly an hour and a quarter in which to bat and while it was out of the question for them to hope to make the runs necessary to win in the time it became somewhat doubtful as the innings progressed whether they would be able to play out time. Masurkar and S. K. Divekar started the innings and, with only five runs scored, the first named was bowled by Stileman. Deo, who succeeded, helped Divekar to carry the total to 33 when the latter was dismissed in precisely the same way as the last batsman. Agaskar, who filled the vacancy, followed at 60, and 17 runs later Talpade was bowled by West. Prabhakar and W. B. Kirtikar only increased the total by one run before being dismissed at 89 and 94 respectively and when time was up, the Hindus had lost six wickets with the total at the latter figure. Deo was the only batsman on the side who could do much with the Gymkhana bowlers and his 44 not out was a very excellent and faultless display of defensive cricket combined with some hitting. West two wickets for 8 runs and Stileman three for 46 bowled well, but Coombs had rather an off day. He beat the batsmen time after time, but could only secure one wicket. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, b M H Kirtikar	17
Mr A H S Aston, b Deo	11
Lt H De Burgh, R N, c Divekar, b W B Kirtikar	66
Mr S N Powell, b W B Kirtikar	26
Lt J V Ramsden, b W B Kirtikar	6
Mr M E Nigel Jones, c Divekar, b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr G C Stileman, not out	21
Mr E E Coombs, c N K Divekar, b W B Kirtikar	2
Mr P M D Sanderson, not out	9
Mr E F Jones } Did not bat	
Mr F P West }	
Extras	5
Total for 7 wkts	164

(Innings declared closed).

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M	W
Talpade	10	45	1	0
M H Kirtikar	8	40	1	1
M R Deo	7	32	2	1
W B Kirtikar	7	35	0	5
N G Prabhakar	3	7	0	0

YOUNG HINDUS.

Mr W L Masurker, b Stileman	5
Mr S K Divekar, b Stileman	14
Mr M R Deo, not out	44
Mr Agaskar, l-b-w Stileman	5
Mr Talpade, b West	11
Mr Prabhakar, c Jones, b West	0
Mr W B Kirtikar, b Coombs	1
Mr N K Divekar, not out	0
Mr Patil } Did not bat	
Mr A H Kirtikar }	
Mr M H Kirtikar }	
Extras	11
Total for 6 wkts	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

YOUNG HINDUS.

	O	R	M	W
Coombs	9	29	2	1
Stileman	11	46	0	3
West	4	8	2	2

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1905.

THE DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

"LIEUTENANT-COLONEL," in the "National Review," makes a plain statement as to the reason for the dearth of officers for the British Army. In it he repeats what we have said on numerous occasions that the British Officer does more work than he is paid for, and therein lies the root of the whole difficulty. The pay to-day remains precisely what it was fixed at by Queen Elizabeth. The purchasing power of the shilling is less than half what it was in those days, and the work has quadrupled. That the pay should not have been increased is an injustice, and it is no excuse to say that hitherto the supply of officers has been equal to the demand, though the price is admittedly inadequate. The Army has suffered in consequence, nevertheless, for its officers, to a large extent, have been recruited from the wealthy classes, utterly independent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and independent too of the Secretary of State, sending in their papers on the slightest provocation, at the time they ought to have been most useful to the service. Of the balance, many young gentlemen, with private means, sufficient to supplement their meagre stipend, have hitherto been forthcoming in sufficient numbers to fill such vacancies as occurred. Writes "Lieutenant-Colonel :" "Tradition in England dies hard, and for many years it has been a tradition that the Army was a gentlemanly profession, where a young man could have a good time, and although he received little pay, he had position as an equivalent. The Colonial has always been more long-headed. The Army as a career has never appealed to the average Australian, Canadian or New Zealander any more than to the American. Any position the Army is likely to afford in those countries is calculated out in pounds, shillings and pence. The services are regarded exactly on a par with other professions and with business. The Army pays poor dividends, consequently it is not looked upon as a career for a young man of push or ability, but is relegated to a minor position in the scale of employment."

This sounds very dreadful to the stern patriot, who sits at home in his arm-chair and calls upon every one else to serve his country, even if it were at their own personal loss. But as trade follows the flag, trade ought to pay for the repairs to the bunting. Commerce carries its piece-goods and machinery and liquors over roads paved with the bones of the soldier. Commerce should pay the bill, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer should find means to pay it in the least ostentatious manner. As it is, instead of finding money for the requirements of the Army readily, he considers it of only the remotest importance, and nothing but the severest pressure will compel a Chancellor of the Exchequer to add a sou to the Army Estimates. It is a disgrace to the wealthiest country in the world that she should not give her military officers a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. And it is not to be marvelled at that at last the officer has struck. He will not like the expression. But what else does it mean when we see officers resigning in such numbers and we find the War Office taking in youngsters who cannot pass an examination and whom it cannot hope to see qualifying for promotion, let alone for command? Any gentlemanly nincompoop who can ride may get a commission in the British cavalry. And the cavalry will deteriorate accordingly. Sturdy, intelligent, sound-headed, keen soldiers alone can keep the Army from "going to the dogs." And the War Office would be wise to recognise at once that such is the case and that recruits with those qualifications must be obtained at whatever price. It is pointed out as illustrating the unwillingness of men to put their sons in the Army, that in South Africa, where the military career has lately been so prominently pushed, there is hardly a Colonial of standing or distinction who proposes to place his son in the Army. It is, we are assured, and can well believe, not a question of loyalty, but one of salary, together with war risks, and other disadvantages incidental to the profession of arms.

The fact has been impressed upon "Lieutenant Colonel" that this is a materialistic age. In the halcyon days of soldiering the duty was presumably fitted to the remuneration, though the former was not heavy. But nowadays, while the pay is stationary, work has advanced by leaps and bounds. The officer, as we are told, "is aghast. He finds himself harassed on all sides. Continuous examinations, lecturing, for which he may have no aptitude, musketry, curtailed leave, sumptuary laws regarding what he shall eat and what he shall drink, and the strenuous life, all combine to make him wonder what on earth to expect next." The "National's" writer recounts the manifold duties the officer has to perform and the vexatious worries and annoyances as well as expense he is subject to, through the failure of the Government to find sufficient officers and to pay those it has a sum adequate to their needs. The patriotic Briton, instead of lamenting over the dearth of officers, should rather rejoice that it has, come about. The impasse must bring home to Government the necessity of doing the fair thing by the officer and paying him, at least, on the scale that other professional gentlemen are paid. When they decide upon this they will have no dearth of officers to contend with. They will have an abundance to choose from—men who are in every way fitted for positions they seek, and who will aim at reaching the top of the tree, instead of laying down their swords, when work becomes heavy, and competition keen. In no army in the world is greater injustice perpetrated than in the British, so far as its officers are concerned. It is time the British conscience was awakened. The dearth of officers and the acceptance of men devoid of any capability whatever ought to suffice to rouse public opinion, and we hope it will, but the British public is hard to move, and the British Ministry is frequently composed of the most stubborn and callous specimens of that most stubborn public. One would sometimes doubt if Cabinet Ministers were compelled to leave their consciences—sometimes their intelligence—outside their offices.

THE STAFF OF LIFE. THE long-expected General Election is now imminent, and ere many days Tariff Reform may have received its impetus or its quietus. It is to be feared that whatever the virtues or otherwise of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, the British working-man still requires a lot of educating before he will see that a small tax upon his loaf is not necessarily a burden. But while the people are agitated over the price of bread, would it not be as well if the nation's mind was turned a little more to the study of bread and its potentialities than to the tax upon it? There is no more fascinating study for the agriculturist than the evolution of the grain to the loaf; there are few studies of deeper interest to the scientist, for the growth of good wheat depends upon all sorts of strata conditions; and there is nothing more enthralling to the mind of the psychologist, for bread is the "Staff of Life." But alas, as in so many things, the day of pure bread appears to be all but over in England. From the earliest ages until comparatively modern times, our ancestors had the wisdom so to grind the grain that the resulting flour contained the white substance as well as the nutritious elements of the germ. To this end they employed horizontal running stones,—the upper and nether millstones of the Bible. From these issued a flour wholesome and full of nutriment, but in colour, owing to the golden tinge of the seed-germ contained in it, not a dead white. This was the flour which for centuries went to make the good old fashioned home-made bread which our ancestors used, and which went to make our ancestors what they were. Many of us can remember the introduction, about thirty years ago of "Pure White Hungarian Flour," and how it originated the demand, first of our housekeepers and cooks and afterwards of our working-classes, for white bread. To enable the baker to supply this very white bread to the public, it became necessary for the miller to supply the baker with white flour. This could not be achieved by the use of the old-fashioned horizontal grindstones, which by disintegrating the germ tinted the flour. It became obvious to the miller that, to produce the white flour demanded, the colouring germ must be eliminated from it, and this he has succeeded in doing most effectually. The old upper and nether stones are put on one side, and for the production of white flour steel roller-mills are substituted. These steel rollers do not crush or disintegrate the germ, their mission is to roll it out into little discs, which do not go to make the flour at all, but are sifted out from the flour by sieves of silk. The result is that the public have achieved the white or anæmic loaf, but, in doing so, they have lost the best of the nutritive element of bread.

Formerly, we were perfectly satisfied with our old fashioned home-made bread, but now we have scores of different names for various breads, none of which are one whit better, and most of them many degrees worse than the bread of old. A gentleman who owns large flour mills, which produce 50,000 tons of flour annually, recently stated that the craze for white bread is being carried to such extremes that at the present moment many of the millers are putting up expensive machinery for the purpose of actually bleaching the flour. This is being done by ozone and nitrous acid; the object being to make an artificially white bread, and to enable grain to be used which would otherwise give a darker colour to the flour. The development of the grinding process during the last few years has been such that the old-fashioned stones have been replaced by steel rollers actuated under great pressure. The result of this is that the germ and other most nutritive constituents of the wheat are to a great extent abstracted, and the valuable character of the bread greatly reduced. It is the opinion of many who can speak with authority on the subject that bread, instead of being as formerly the "staff of life," has become to a great degree an indigestible non-nutritive food, and that it is responsible amongst other causes for the want of bone and for the dental troubles in the children of the present generation. Some go so far as to connect it with appendicitis, and to express an opinion that the stamina of the nation is threatened. It is doubtless true that the variety of food now obtainable in a measure compensates, in the case of those who can afford it, for this abstraction of phosphates; but probably every medical man, if asked, will give it as his opinion that very white bread should be avoided and that "seconds" flour, now almost unprocurable, should alone be used either for bread or pastry. If the public will demand from their bakers this description of flour only, the millers will see that it is to their true interest to supply the more wholesome, the more nutritive, and by far the best flavoured material.

THE 'FAKES' REVIEW. THINGS must indeed be in a bad way when there is room for a paper with the title "Revue Internationale des Falsifications." Its mission seems to be to sum up the criticisms hurled at the heads of the various national museums and art galleries and incidentally to expose the enormous trade in modern "antiques" which is being carried on. That only genuine and original works of art should find their way into the treasure houses is, of course, desired by every one but there is a vast amount of humour in some of the disclosures which have been made of recent years, especially with regard to the Louvre. It is almost incredible that the art authorities of the world should be so easily deceived, but since it is possible the "Revue des Falsifications" may serve an excellent purpose. The difficulty in suppressing the traffic in forgeries is that rarely is the transaction conducted by any one connected with the manufacturer. The story of the famous fifteenth century terra-cotta bust that pretended to represent Girolamo Benivienti, the Italian Renaissance religious poet, well illustrates the methods employed. About the year 1848 a Florentine, who had given up the more honest trade of charcoal dealer for the more profitable trade of dealer in false antiques, came across a half-starved peasant boy, by name Giovanni Bastiauini of Fiesole, then only eighteen years of age, who gave signs of proving an excellent apprentice in "the arts," and a great source of income to his unprincipled master. The lad was very soon put through his facings, encouraged to inspect carefully and to copy wholesale the statues and terra-cottas of the Italian Renaissance. He made astonishingly rapid progress, and soon turned out busts "in the Florentine manner" of the leading characters of the Renaissance, passing from one triumph to another. At last he turned out a life like bust of a Florentine workman which he sold to his master for £14. The latter named it Girolamo Benivienti and sold it for twice the amount to a French Count who took it to Paris where a controversy raged as to the author. All the great names of the time of Savonarola were discussed, Donatello, Benedetto da Majano, Mino da Fiesole, and eventually some months later it was sold by auction to a purchaser who resold it to the Louvre. The exposure was not long in coming and, had it not been for untimely death the artist, might have risen to fame. Within recent years has been the scandal of the tiara of the Scythian King Saitaphernes and with it a hundred others. Forgery of antiques of all kinds of articles is so common to-day that something definite is necessary to put an end to the frauds which are perpetrated. A few years ago a shop which sold as "Chippendale" a suite of recently mad furniture found that it had come within the pale of the law, and if more persons who have been duped took similar action the advantage would not be long in its realization.

HIS Excellency the Governor will leave Bombay about the middle of the month to visit King Theebaw at Ratnigiri. He will then probably proceed to Kohlapur.

The news from Russia shows that the situation is daily becoming more critical. Plotting amongst the Grand Dukes is alleged.

Is conscription coming? England has been startled with the resignation of Earl Roberts from the Defence Committee in order to prosecute his campaign in favour of universal military training.

THE Viceroy has accepted the honorary Colonelcy of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

H. M. S. PROSERPINE, Commander A. R. Hubbert Couch, sailed on Saturday for Aden.

SHAOO SULTANA, second son of the Shah of Persia, has gone to Europe on account of ill health.

MR J. D. INVERARITY, Barrister-at-law, was among the passengers, who arrived here on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Oriental.

MR. COX's annual report, upon cash balances and resources operations of the treasuries in India for the twelve months ending 1st March, is published.

MR F. B. BRADLEY BIRT, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat in connection with the editing of the Bengal Administration Report for 1904-5.

A BENGALI JUDGE of the Calcutta High Court has complained to the Police that his grand-children and others have been prevented by students from attending their schools.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have sanctioned a plan and estimate, amounting to over Rs. 161,753 for providing an additional coal berth at the Kidderpore docks.

THE Amir of Afghanistan returned to Kabul, from his tour in the Ghazni district, on the 18th November. His Highness still contemplates spending part of the winter at Jalalabad.

THE site selected for the proposed Medical College at Lucknow is an elevated piece of land in the vicinity of the Machhi Bawan building. It will thus not be far from the heart of the city.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN returned to Bombay from England on Saturday morning by the Mail steamer "Oriental," and was received at the Bunder by a large number of Khoja gentlemen and others.

FERARMORZ KHAN, Commander-in-Chief at Herat,one of the most distinguished Afghan Generals has applied to be relieved of his duties. He states that owing to his advanced age, and defective eyesight, he feels unequal to holding the post. The Amir, who was to reach Kabul from Ghazni on the 20th November, has intimated his intention of complying with the General's request.

A QUESTION that may come to have a direct interest for most officers in the British and Native Armies is being agitated in musical circles, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." It takes the form of a proposal to alter the musical pitch of military bands, a change that would throw a large outlay for new instruments on those responsible for the upkeep of the bands. It is stated that since a musical pitch was first decided on there have been something like 300 alterations, England being responsible for a great many. Musical authorities in France established a low pitch in 1860, and since then this pitch has been adopted by practically every nation except the British. In 1896 the Old Philharmonic Society endeavoured to introduce a pitch slightly sharper than the French, but considerably lower than the English pitch until then in general use. Several prominent London orchestras have adopted this pitch and there is a movement to make it the standard pitch and to extend its use to military bands generally. It should be explained that the low pitch is preferred by vocalists, and operatic singers in particular who find they can sing with greater ease at the low than at the high pitch. On the other hand it is contended that for military bands the sharper the pitch the better because the sound carries further. In July last Mr. Arnold-Forster stated in the House of Commons that no proposal had been made to alter the pitch of instruments in military bands, and particularly in the Household Brigade, but there is beyond question an inclination in some of the Staff Bands to follow the Philharmonic Society's lead and adopt the low pitch. There seems to be neither rhyme nor reason in the suggested change as far as military bands in this country are concerned, but if the low pitch be adopted by some bands it will probably in time become universal, and will involve the officers who support the bands in serious expense. Hitherto what has been known as the Kneller Hall pitch has been laid down by regulation as the universal pitch for army bands, and if change were admitted it would have to be made universal. The subject should therefore be carefully considered in all its bearings before any alteration for even the Guards Brigade is sanctioned.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

CRONSTADT MUTINY SUPPRESSED.

Mov. 11.—Cronstadt, Nov. 10 ("Reuter").—The mutiny here has been suppressed, and the authorities are masters of the situation. Large numbers of trusted troops have arrived in the town. I arrived here last night from St. Petersburg in a tugboat. It was a clear night and the flames could be seen 10 miles away. It appears that the trouble was happily confined to the mutiny, but it was feared for many hours that it might develop into a military revolution resulting in at least the temporary loss of Cronstadt to the Government. Many of the fortress artillerymen threw in their lot with the revolted sailors. A considerable proportion of the artillery branch of the garrison come from Vilna, Warsaw, and Grodno, and other places where the conditions of service are less irksome, and there was much grumbling. Moreover Socialist doctrines have gained numerous converts in the garrison.

The sailors took the lead in the mutiny. They had been practically out of hand for a long time past, hardly a night passing without excesses of some sort. The police were powerless to check these out-breaks. Rioting occurred on Sunday, when the Chief of Police while exhorting the rioters to cease from violence, was received with a shower of stones. Eventually matters reached such a pitch that all sailors were confined to barracks. Some 700 of the men, however, broke out on Wednesday night after wrecking the barracks. The mutineers took their rifles and were joined by parties of infantry and artillerymen and hundreds of hooligans of the worst type. They took all the drink they wanted and then set the vodka houses on fire, after which the mob fell on the shops in Pavlovskaia Street, plundering everything valuable. The savagery was especially directed against the Jews, many of whom were badly beaten. It is believed that none were shot, although the mutineers blazed away much ammunition. The street was set on fire at a dozen different points and by the time a strong force of the fortress artillery arrived on the scene the quarter was as light as day with the glare from the burning buildings. The artillery brought machine guns, which were trained on to the rioters and fired. Hundreds fell, but many of the soldiers and sailors stood firm, some replying with their rifles and inflicting many casualties on the loyal troops. The struggle, however, was too unequal, and soon all the rebels turned to flight. The loss of life is uncertain, but it is believed that 100 were killed and several hundreds wounded. Reinforcements were immediately requisitioned by telephone from St. Petersburg and other places. At an early hour yesterday looting and incendiarism began again in the Pesochanaya quarter. But the back of the mutiny was broken, and the rioters were reduced to scattered bands of 50 to 100, mostly armed with sticks and stones, very few having rifles. With the arrival of reinforcements all danger was over, and after some isolated shooting all the rioters were arrested. With the reinforcements the garrison now totalled approximately 30,000 troops and 8,000 sailors.

The foreign Consuls have made representations to the Governor, requesting protection for the subjects of their respective countries.

I have ascertained that the report that Uhlans had gone over to the mutineers was untrue.

10 p.m.—Private advices from Cronstadt show that altogether about 5,000 soldiers and sailors mutinied. The killed included 10 unpopular officers.

An agitation has broken out among the 14th and 18th Corps of Sailors quartered at St. Petersburg. A detatchment of the Regiment of the Guard is quartered in the courtyard of the sailors' barracks, many windows of which have been smashed.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" comments :—From whatever point of view the incident may be regarded, it clearly indicates a profound demoralisation of the armed forces on which the Government so recently placed the utmost reliance. The Moscow papers publish a letter from a Cossack officer declaring that conscience forbade him to continue the abominable task of shedding the blood of his fellow-countrymen. The "Russ" to-day prints a letter from five officers of the Guards demanding a court-martial upon their comrades who were guilty of wanton brutalities, and threatening, if it be not held, to resign. There can be no doubt that the dissolvent influences of the revolutionary era are having their effect upon the army and navy as well as upon other classes of Russian society, which will be bound in self-defence to combine forces against the common enemy of reaction.

POLISH DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY.

Warsaw,Nov. 10 ("Reuter").—At a meeting at the Palace to-day Count, Samoyski and representatives of all the Polish political parties resolved to send to St. Petersburg a deputation to ask the Czar to grant Russian Poland full autonomy and a Parliament of its own. This decision, it is declared, was taken from fear that the present feeling of fraternity between Russians and Poles might change. The deputation, numbering 20 prominent citizens with historic names, will start for St. Petersburg to-morrow morning.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—Martial law is to be declared throughout the whole of Poland.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—The Emperor has accepted Prince Obolensky's resignation of the post of Governor-General of Finland.

The appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch to succeed the Grand Duke Vladimir is favourably received owing to the well-known Liberalism of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was the only Grand Duke to recommend the Czar to grant a Constitution.

PROVINCIAL DISORDERS.

Kieff, Nov. 9 ("Reuter").—The Governor of Kieff to-day published a statement to the effect that he has received several communications confirming the allegation that excesses and outrages were committed by police officials during the recent disorders. The Governor calls upon all persons who were witnesses of such acts to communicate with him on the subject.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10—Reassuring official reports are now being received from all parts of the country. The Governor of Moscow has issued an appeal to the people exhorting them to keep the peace. He at the same time declares that he cannot allow himself to be deprived of the right of punishing conspirators and that he is resolved to maintain order.

Nov. 13.—The "Koelnische Zeitung" on Saturday, published the following telegram from St. Petersburg :—"Circles in close relation with the Court and Count Witte do not share the fear that the Liberal regime of Witte is in danger of being destroyed by the reactionaries. Count Witte says that the Czar not only has been in constant agreement with the reform proposals, but has even, after mature consideration declared that he is deeply convinced of the necessity for liberal reforms. His Majesty, adds the Count, believes firmly that thereby he will be best promoting his own and his people's interests."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—A long official communique has been issued here denying that the disorders in any part of the country were fomented by the Government, and promising a most careful inquiry into the outrages against life and property and the adoption of measures to prevent their recurrence. Even were the accusations against the Government confirmed, says the document, this would afford no pretext for the recent terrible occurrences. The Government recognises its duty to remain quite impartial and will afford protection to all who may need it. It will strive to fulfil the will of the Czar with regard to the freedom of citizenship. The hostile relations of the different political parties and the non-participation of the Moderate Party in recent political developments have resulted in a situation which is unsuitable for the introduction of reforms; but the Government cannot think that any part of the Russian people prefers disorder to order and internal strife to peaceful development. The Council of Ministers, says the "communique," is therefore ready to execute the imperial command to the utmost of their ability, and appeals to the reasonable and thinking portion of the nation to assist it in its work of reform. A serious application of reforms will only be possible when the country is pacified and tranquil. The Government categorically declares that all the measures it has taken have been exclusively for the re-establishment of order and peace. However, as it has received numerous communications accusing the police of provocative manœuvres it will open a rigorous inquiry into all the cases brought to its notice and will punish the guilty parties.

The communique concludes that the Council of Ministers, which to-day enters upon its duties, will devote all its efforts to the realisation of the Czar's Manifesto, and calls upon all the sensible section of the population to aid it in the execution of that task.

St Petersburg,Nov.12 ("Times").—The Government has decided to be merciful towards the Cronstadt mutineers. The majority will be sent for a foreign cruise. No doubt the disgraceful conduct of the officers all of whom, with the exception of two junior lieutenants, deserted their posts and fled at the first sign of danger, had a great deal to do with the disorderly developments of what was intended to be a peaceful demonstration.

POLISH DEMANDS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12 ("Times").—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland I am assured, however, that in view of the continuance of the general strike, autonomy is bound to be granted and that the extraordinary measures which are now being taken are directed as much against a possible inclination on the part of Prussia to intervene as against a possible insurrection.

Warsaw, Nov.11 ("Reuter").—Count Witte declared to a delegation of barristers from Warsaw that the Government would not yield to the demands of the strikers, and would not abolish martial law until the disturbances ceased in Russian Poland.

(Concluded on page 7.)

IS CONSCRIPTION COMING ?

LORD ROBERTS THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET.

Ex-Commander-in-Chief Resigns his Official Position in order to Prosecute a Campaign in Favour of Universal Military Training.

"In the event of a war with Russia in the direction of Afghanistan we should be able to mobilise only 200,000 British soldiers, and to get 330,000 from all sources, against 500,000 of the Russians."—Lord Roberts at the Mansion House, August 2.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 1.

Lord Roberts has resigned his seat on the Defence Committee in order to prosecute his campaign in favour of universal military training.

Mr. Balfour has requested Lord Esher and General French to participate in the work of the Defence Committee.

For the last five years it has been patent to students of Army administration that our military system has been proved to be seriously at fault. At least a score of well-known general officers have, at different times since the South African War, enunciated their views as to the absolute necessity of some form of conscription, if England is to come successfully out of a European war. Many methods for the improvement of the volunteer organisation have been put in operation, but they have all failed. The Army, too, has gone from one transition to another with no better success. Let Lord Roberts speak on this: "Appreciating, as I do, the services of the Militia and Volunteers, without considerably more training it will be impossible for them to reach the standard of efficiency that is required to enable them to face trained troops. As regards the regular troops, we are no stronger now than in 1899, except by one battalion of Guards, eight battalions of the line, seven batteries of Horse, and fifty-six batteries of field Artillery. When I say that we are no better prepared for war than in 1899-1900, I rather understate the fact, while as regards organisation, efficiency and power of expansion, we are no better off than before he war."

Such were the significant dicta of Britain's greatest soldier at the memorable speech at the Mansion House on August 2 of this year. The same sentiments had been frequently expressed by many other military authorities, and the natural corollary of these convictions has now come in the resignation by Lord Roberts of his only official position since he laid down the Commander-in-Chiefship, in order that he may be free now to propagate his theories of a rejuvenated patriotic army to the whole nation.

The action of Lord Roberts in resigning his position on the Defence Committee is perhaps the one thing that will effectually serve to arouse the people of England from their lethargy in the matter of Britain's unpreparedness for war. It is interesting to note, (and it is to be hoped that it will not be a bad omen) that Lord Roberts's last attempt to force upon the people's attention the serious impasse in our military organisation was made at Oxford—the Home of Lost Causes! It was in the course of a speech to the members of the Union on November 15th last, that the man of fifty battles and "Forty-one years in India" made his final stirring appeal to the sons of Britain to awake from their indifference and blind confidence in our invincibility and face the military needs of the Empire like men. And most noteworthy of all, it was in connection with the future of the North West Frontier of India that Lord Roberts's exhortation was made. His Lordship on that occasion, destroyed the pet halucination of the time—a halucination which has arisen, alas, out of our Treaty with Japan. We had lately, said Lord Roberts, concluded an alliance with that very remarkable people, the Japanese—for whom he had a profound admiration. But this alliance did not relieve them of their responsibilities, as some appeared to think. Their Indian fellow-subjects had followed with intense interest the success of the Japanese in their war with Russia. They had realised, for the first time in modern history, that an Eastern people had proved themselves, as a patriotic nation and as a fighting machine, the superior of their Western foes; and nowhere in the East had this passed unnoticed. He need scarcely point out what a fatal blow it would be to their prestige in India if the natives of that country were ever allowed to believe that England needed the help of Japan and had made an alliance with her from a hope that she would assist in the defence of our Eastern possessions. The problem, then, before them was how these possessions were to be defended, and what sized Army they would require successfully to oppose Russia in the event of her moving across the Afghan frontier. In case of a war with Russia it was imperative that we should have at our disposal a force certainly not inferior to that which could be brought against us. Under the existing organisation of our Home and Indian Armies we could not calculate on being able to mobilise more than 300,000 men after providing for the internal security of India. There then remained 400,000 to be provided, and how could enough men be forthcoming to replace the casualties which were inherent to war? Lord Roberts then proceeded to propound his views of a nation of men trained from the school-playground to the use of arms, and pointed the moral of the national danger which confronted us, when, as occurred at the commencement of the South African War, the country had to rely upon volunteers for prosecuting the campaign.

As mentioned above, Lord Roberts's last speech on this question was delivered at Oxford less than three weeks since. But that he would at some time proceed with a propaganda in favour of compulsory military training has been anticipated ever since he addressed the great civic, ducal and military gathering at the Mansion House just four months ago. On that occasion his Lordship said: From my own experience, and from the evidence given before the Duke of Norfolk's Commission, I consider that there is now no option but to introduce universal training and service for home defence. Whether the men so trained were compulsorily sent to war or not must depend upon the will of the nation at the time. Such a system would not only place the country in absolute safety against invasion, but would render any attempt at invasion out of the question. Every soldier with any experience of war would support him when he said that it would be the height of folly for us to enter upon a compaign with a civilised power depending on an Army constituted as ours is at the present time.

Just as Mr. Chamberlain threw up his official connection with the Government in order to be free to proceed with his Fiscal propaganda, so Lord Roberts has now relinquished his membership of the Defence Committee so that he may be unencumbered in his compaign in furtherance of a form of conscription suited to Britain.

By-the-way, a political question of some [illegible]rest arises from Lord Roberts's action. When [illegible]st of the Commanders-in-Chief laid down his headship of the army he still had a portion of his original term to run. But though he relinquished office he did not relinquish his salary of £5,000 a year which is still paid him under Vote 14 B. Field Marshals, this being a vote for the continuance of the pay of an officer after he has been removed from office. There never was such a vote before, but when the Commander-in-Chiefship was abolished, Lord Roberts was placed on the Defence Committee and this was assumed to justify the payment to him of his £5,000 as Commander-in-Chief. Apparently now that the gallant Bobs has severed his connections with the Defence Committee he will have no actual justification for drawing his £5,000, although the term of his Commander-in-Chiefship, now abolished, has eighteen months to run. Here is a nice point for solution between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Arnold-Forster across the floor of the House. But however that may be, the circumstance is worth mentioning, for it alone demonstrates the intense earnestness which has prompted Lord Roberts to end his connection with the Defence Committee in order to serve the country's interests at the expense of his own—an act right worthy of the noble Hero of Kandahar.

ARLEY.

[In another column will be found Lord Roberts' speech to the Oxford Union Society on "The North West Frontier."]

THE COMING RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Balfour to See the King.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 1.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour will see His Majesty the King early next week.

The Radical papers now intimate that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is prepared to accept office if the King desires it.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

Rumoured Plotting by Grand Dukes.

A rumour is current in St. Petersburg that one of the Grand Dukes has participated in a plot against the Tsar.

There are some indications of a conspiracy amongst the Guards officers, but it is impossible to say whether any Grand Duke has participated.

Officials, however, admit the truth of the reports of grave occurrences at Tsarkoeselo.

Soldiers who were arrested are seen daily in St. Petersburg, which is swarming with Cossacks.

It is understood that the whole of the Cossack forces of the Empire have been mobilised.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

In the anticipation, which is increasing, of a "Coup d'etat," a number of the Imperial Guards and their officers have been arrested at Tsarkoeselo.

General Chuknin reports that the soldiers and sailors were deluded by the revolutionary leaders who declared that they could remain loyal to the Emperor, while presenting their demands and not employing violence for the purpose.

Telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg is completely interrupted.

The situation in Russia is being reflected on the Paris Bourse where a heavy drop has taken place in Russian stock leading to a general weakness.

France holds five hundred millions sterling of Russian stock and anxiety is already expressed about the payment of coupons.

Father Gapon, who was recently in St. Petersburg, has fled to Finland, fearing arrest.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Postponed till 1907.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The official correspondence referring to the proposed Colonial Conference has been published.

It shows that the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed to style the Conference as an Imperial Council and to form a permanent Commission. The Cape Natal and Australia entirely agreed with Mr. Lyttleton's proposal.

Canada and Newfoundland, however, objected and New Zealand was unable to reply till its elections were over.

Eventually the Imperial Government suggested a postponement of the Conference until 1907.

FAREWELLS TO SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Military Secretary Appointed.

A series of farewell banquets to Sir Arthur Lawley are taking place in the Transvaal, and expressions of regret at his departure, including those from General Botha, are universal.

Major Carr-Glynn accompanies Sir A. Lawley to India as his Military Secretary.

RIOTING AND LOOTING IN THE WEST INDIES.

Gunboats Expected.

Georgetown, Demerara, has been the scene of two days' rioting and looting in connection with the strike of the dockers.

The local forces and their officers are besieged in the public buildings of the town.

The gunboats Sappho and Diamond are anxiously awaited from St. Thomas.

SIR CLINTON DAWKINS.

Death of the Famous Financial Adviser.

SCHOLARLY FRIEND OF MILNER AND CURZON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The death is announced of Sir Clinton Dawkins.

By ARLEY.

The late Sir Clinton Dawkins was a remarkable personality in many ways. A staunch "Milner man" for the best part of his life, he ended up by being a "Morgan man," he having been captured by Mr. Pierpont Morgan a few years ago at the comfortable salary of ten thousand pounds a year. Sir Clinton was a man of the highest intellectual capacity and his remarkable abilities were made patent to the observant eye of Lord Milner in the days when he and young Dawkins were rivals in the Oxford schools. They were together at Balliol in Balliol's splendid days, but Clinton Dawkins never received so notable a compliment from the venerable Master as did Milner who referred to the latter as "the finest flower of scholarship which Oxford has produced in modern times." Milner's was, of course, a phenomenal intellect. He took all the great classic prizes that were to be secured, and if Dawkins was no match for him the late Knight managed to secure Honours in Moderations and Greats, and what was more the eternal regard of the future High Commissioner for South Africa. When Dawkins left Balliol, he went into the India Office, which was natural seeing that his father was of the Foreign office. Milner went to the Bar; and a year later to the "Pall Mall." Clinton Dawkins in due course became Private Secretary to Lord Cross, and Milner undertook the same relationship to Lord (then Mr.) Goschen when that statesman was Chancellor of the Exchequer. When Milner left Lord Goschen he got Clinton Dawkins to take his place in the good books of the Chancellor. Milner went out to Egypt as Under-Secretary for Finance, and there later on Dawkins followed him in the same capacity. When Milner wrote his "England in Egypt" it was his old friend Dawkins whom he asked to write the Appendix to that famous work. Thus they remained life-long friends, and Lord Milner must feel a sad man to-day at the loss of a colleague with whom more than any other he had so much in common. From the year 1897 their lives were apart. Milner went to South Africa to see us through the strife then fast brewing and when the war was at its height Dawkins came out to India as Financial Member of the Council of Lord Curzon, who was, of course, another of Balliol's most scholarly sons in Dawkin's days at Oxford. Curzon was not only President of the Union, but took the Lothian Essay and the Arnold Essay in 1883 and 1884. Curzon and Dawkins were born the same year. Their friendship had lasted all through the vicissitudes of life, and it was during Sir Clinton Dawkins short period at Calcutta that he was "bought up" by Mr. Pierpont Morgan who had wanted Sir Clinton to assist turning his financial ventures in London and elsewhere to good account. Sir Clinton, by the way, was not the only English knight to be commandeered by Mr. Morgan, for the millionaire recently took Sir Purdon Clarke from the Kensington Art Museum for the Metropolitan Museum of New York at a very high salary. Sir Purdon arrived on the other side a few weeks ago and has already announced his intention of becoming "an American citizen." Whatever "J. Pierp." does to does well! Sir Clinton Dawkins had a lot to do with Mr. Morgan's Atlantic Trust; he certainly had no small part in the success of Mr. Morgan's London "tubes." Sir Clinton did not necessarily alienate himself from English political affairs, and four years ago he was made Chairman of the famous Committee on War Office Re-organisation. Sir Clinton, who was a good sportsman and a very amiable fellow, will be greatly missed and his death at the early age of forty-six must come as a great shock to his innumerable friends.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VICTORIOUS NEW ZEALANDERS.

England Badly Beaten.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The New Zealand football team has beaten England by 15 to nil at the Crystal Palace.

THE BIOSCOPE AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Scene at the Apollo Bunder.

On the Queen's birthday at Sandringham the Royal Party was greatly delighted at an exhibition of the Bioscope showing the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay.

THE CURZON MEMORIAL.

Rs. 44,000 SUBSCRIBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The subscriptions to the Lord Curzon Memorial Fund now amount to Rs. 44,000. Amongst the latest contributions are the Maharaja of Mysore Rs. 2,000, the Maharaja of Bobili Rs. 1,000, the Maharaja of Hill Tippera Rs. 500, and the Raja Baikunthanath Bahadur of Balasore Rs. 250.

DEATH OF FATHER HENRY S.J.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3

The death has occurred here of the Reverend Father Henry, S. J. one of the most respected of the professors at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. The funeral took place a St. John's cemetery yesterday, the Archbishop and a large number of the clergy attending.

THE TASHI LAMA.

RECEPTION AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNNT.)

DARJEELING, DEC. 2.

The Tashi Lama left by special train this morning a large crowd assembling at the station to see the departure. The holy man left the hotel in a rickshaw. He was almost entirely covered up in yellow silk and was followed by numbers of hillmen carrying burning incense sticks. He at once took his seat in the train and had the blinds drawn down. During the time he has been at Darjeeling, he has not left the hotel where he has held receptions of Bhutias, about five hundred kneeling before him daily to receive his blessing. This he bestowed by placing, a cloth-made chowie on their heads the recipient being then hustled on to make room for the next. The Tashi Lama is a comparatively young man. He wears spectacles and appears to be intelligent and kindly disposed.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT PESHAWAR.

CLOSE TO THE KHYBER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, DEC. 3.

The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Peshawar from Lahore at ten yesterday morning. They were received at the Railway Station by Colonel Deane, Agent to the Governor General, Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, commanding the Peshawar Division, and other civil and military officers.

From the station their Royal Highnesses drove by Godown road and Edwardes Gate through the Barra Bazar to the Gorkhatri, formerly the official residence of the Afghan and Sikh Governors. The route was lined by the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders and the 38th Dogras, the royal carriages being escorted by the 16th Native Cavalry.

The bazar was most effectively decorated and the people sat quietly crowding the verandahs and windows of their shops while along the wider Godown road the crowd thickly lined the route. The pupils of the Mission School were gathered in front of that Institution.

In the grounds of the Gorkhatri, where the 38th Dogras furnished the Guard of Honour, the Provincial and District Darbaris of the North West Frontier Province were assembled along with the Municipal Commissioner of Peshawar. The gathering was a notable one and the occasion was one of considerale interest in the history of North West Frontier. Precedence was given to the Mehtar of Chitral and next to him was seated the Khan of Dir with the Nawab of Nawagai beside him. What the assembly lacked in gorgeousness was made up for by the virility and dominant personalities of the border Chieftains, many of whom like the stern old Mahsud Waziri, Mahni Khan, had caused considerable trouble on the borderland.

Among them was the paralysed Nawab of Amb.

An Address of welcome to Their Royal Highnesses from the Provincial representatives and the Municipal Commissioners was read by Khan Abdul Gafur Khan of Zaida who is at the same time Divisional Judge at Jhelum in the Punjab.

The address offered a loyal, dutiful and heartfelt welcome to their Royal Highnesses to the capital of the North West Frontier Province. It was a source of the deepest pride and gratification that Peshawar had been included in the programme of the Royal tour.

The address added that representatives of the Province welcomed the happy circumstances attending their Royal Highnesses' auspicious visit to the Khyber Pass through which in the past Kings and conquerors had advanced bringing battle and plunder in their train, while now under the beneficent protection of the King-Emperor they affect us not and disturbances from foes have given place to security, order, tranquility and rest.

The address was enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

The Prince in replying to the address said:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for the sincere frank words with which you welcome us to the North-West Frontier Province. I shall communicate your loyal and grateful assurances to my dear father the King-Emperor. It was one of the regrets of his Indian visit that he was unable to see Peshawar; but thirty years ago there was no railway to your interesting and important city. There have been many other changes in the country accross the Indus since my father visited India, and I am rejoiced to learn that those changes have tended towards your happiness and prosperity. Security and order are blessings for which we may all be thankful and I have little fear that in this free hardy country "tranquility and rest" will impair the manly qualities of the Pathan. The Princess and I fervently pray that the peace which you now enjoy may long continue. You are the wardens of the passes and from far across the seas the British people watch you with sympathy and confidence."

At the close of the speech the Darbaris were presented by Colonel Deane and tendered Nuzzars which were touched and remitted. Subsequently the Royal party ascended to the terrace of Ghorkhatri over the main gateway and viewed Peshawar City and the surrounding country. Thereafter they drove direct to Government House where they were received by Mrs. Deane.

In the afternoon a successful garden party was held, the Chiefs being present and apparently being much impressed by the attention they received. The Pipers of the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders played during the afternoon as well as combined brass bands of both battalions. The Prince and Princess stayed nearly two hours.

Sunday as usual has been spent quietly. This morning the Prince and Princess drove to Church attended by a small escort. Local exhibits were brought to Government House this afternoon for their inspection and at about four o'clock the Prince, accompanied by General Barrow, drove through the cantonments. To-morrow the interesting visit to the Khyber takes place, Londi Kotal being reached about one o'clock. The Khans will be introduced at Ali Masjid.

The Royal party leaves Peshawar for Rawalpindi after midnight.

PREPARATIONS AT AGRA.

Preparations are being energetically carried forward at Agra for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal Party is to be entertained at the Circuit House, the interior of which has been lavishly furnished, while numbers of tents are being pitched in the grounds outside. Everywhere the gardens are receiving special attention in order that the place may look its best and brightest for the occasion; and it must be admitted that for dusty Agra the lawns and flower beds are wonderfully flourishing. The statue of the Queen which is to be unveiled by the Prince is "in situ." A programme of amusements has been drawn up, and some entertainment is provided for every afternoon and evening throughout the visit. Amongst other doings there will be a ball in the Metcalfe Hall, and the members of the Agra Club are to be 'At Home' to the Princess one afternoon in the Secundra Gardens. It is said that Her Royal Highness intends to return to Agra for a second and quieter visit while the Prince is at one of his shooting camps

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LADY LAMINGTON'S ILLNESS.

AT the request of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the Head of the Jewish community, special prayers were offered on Saturday in the Jewish Synagogues in the Fort and Byculla, for the speedy recovery of Lady Lamington. There was a large gathering of the Jewish Community present.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL TO THE DISUNITED UNIONISTS.

MR. BALFOUR has made his anxiously-awaited speech at Newcastle, and although it is too soon to say what the full effects of his deliverance will be, the immediate results are to leave matters almost exactly as they were before he spoke. The position was the same as on the eve of his speech to the delegates of the National Union of Conservative Associations at Southampton a year ago, only more so. The lapse of twelve months has brought the General Election, and has increased the desire of the country to know clearly from the Prime Minister, whether in the coming struggle, he is prepared to place himself at the head of the whole hoggers or to range himself with the little piggers. A merciful providence gave him an excuse for evading the question at Southampton; but no Dogger Bank or other incident came to his relief at Newcastle, and so he had to make the best of it on Tuesday. Earlier in the day the National Union met for discussion, and under the guidance of Mr. Chaplin flatly declined to accept as their programme the policy defined on the famous halfsheet of notepaper, finally adopting with only two dissentients in a Conference composed of 1,600 delegates, a resolution reaffirming in all its particulars the entire Chamberlain creed. Lord Hugh Cecil and his friends seem to have stayed away from the Conference and the Free Fooders practically made no fight. Mr. Balfour throughout his speech at Olympia made no reference to the resolution passed a few hours previously by the assembled representatives of militant Conservatism, and if we are to believe the newspapers friendly to Mr. Chamberlain "the cheers which marked the close of his address were scarcely more than an echo of those which announced its opening." In the earlier part of his deliverance Mr. Balfour tickled the ears of the groundlings, by the customary sneers at the federation of parties forming the Opposition, but the effectiveness of this style of criticism was somewhat diminished before long, when he had to admit in so many words that the only hope for the Conservative Party was to follow the example of their wicked opponents in agreeing to differ. "What" he asked "is a political party? A party does not consist of men who are bound to agree with each other in everything in heaven and in earth for all time and in all circumstances. A political party, no doubt, is primarily bound together by a common mode of approaching political questions, a sentiment very often of ancient historic lineage on which they feel themselves able to work in harmony for the common good; but, if you come to specific details, to the actual enunciation of a definite policy, how can you expect in a country where all of us boast the right to individual opinion and the freedom of the individual to form his own opinion—how can you expect that you will be able to do more than come to a common agreement with regard to the policy immediately before you, not always occupying your mind with possible controversies, which in a possible future you may have with your present political friends? On no other plan whatever can that common action which we call party action be possible in a free country, and as I believe that the whole future of representative institutions depends upon the possibility of having a common organized action among the members of a party, so my very faith in the party system compels me to protest with all my strength and with all my force against stretching the doctrine of party unanimity to a point, where it must break, and for asking for an agreement which you can never get from free and independent human beings, which shall expand, not merely into the immediate foreseen and practical future, but which shall cover in its abstract and theological meshes the whole potentialities of political thought." The Liberals who have always been held up to scorn as a heterogeneous party say they can now breathe again. But that is by the way. Mr. Chamberlain, who like the National Union of Conservative Associations was not mentioned by Mr. Balfour, has frequently urged the Unionist Free Fooders to retire into private life. Mr. Balfour does not say that. In his opinion they should stay and both sides should sink their differences in order to sake a bold stand against the enemy. Although the Prime Minister did not mention Mr. Chamberlain's name he replied to one or two things the ex-Colonial Secretary said in his Birmingham speech the other day. Mr. Chamberlain's bitter lament that the party were obliged or thought themselves obliged to run away from their opponents will be remembered. Mr. Balfour says "I did not run away, because I was afraid of a miserable Opposition." He beat a retreat because, to use his own words, he was afraid of his friends. His own position vis-a-vis Tariff Reform he described in these words:—

I acknowledge, of course—and the statement is no surprise, though it may be painful. it may be disagreeable, to many who listen to me—I acknowledge of course, that, as the party has always been disunited upon the subject of what is strictly and technically known as Protection, I have never been and am not, on the protectionist side. I recognize, and I have throughout my political life recognized, that the doctrine which used to be associated with free trade—of non interference, of what the French term "laisser-faire," of leaving commercial matters as between nation and nation entirely to the free play of the forces that are in existence, never touching it one way or another—I believe that throughout my political life I have always thought this to be an antiquated and illusory doctrine. It was a very convenient doctrine for not legislating for difficulties. I agree that in any department, social or commercial, the difficulties of dealing with these problems is very great, but, for my own part, it is a difficulty which must be faced by all legislators. As I have said I have never belonged to the extreme school of "laisser faire." You will remember that it was a characteristic Radical doctrine although they have long abandoned it. Although I have never belonged to that department of politics, I am more than ever convinced that in the commercial policy it is antiquated, and that the Governments in the future must have their hands free to do all they can to help the industries of the country and, by helping the industries, to help not merely the manufacturer, not merely the wage-earner, but the citizens regarded as neither capitalist nor wage-earner—the citizens regarded as consumers. I know—and it is the very essence of that part of the speech I am making—I know that the views I have given to this assembly are not precisely the views which, had each one the power, were he at liberty to direct himself the whole commercial policy of the country, would be acceptable (A voice.—"That would be to nine-tenths.") But I am not asking for nine-tenths; I am asking for ten-tenths. The one-tenth to which my friend referred if it existed would be sufficient to neutralize, for all practical purposes, the most enthusiastic the most united efforts of the remaining nine-tenths. Ten-tenths or nothing.

No prominent Unionist Free Trader, excepting Lord George Hamilton, has spoken since the Newcastle speech, and the ex-Chief Secretary in his observations at Acton on Wednesday dealt with other aspects of the controversy. We have still to hear what the anti-Chamberlainites of the Conservative party think of the Premier's advice, but the second-in-command of the Tariff Reform forces, Mr. Chaplin, who also spoke on Wednesday in Cumberland did not attempt to conceal his disappointment. "The Prime Minister" said Mr. Chaplin, in his speech, "made an earnest appeal for the union of the party, and everybody would cordially agree with him. But unless the National Union, and the annual conference of that great representative organization, was without meaning and a farce, the Unionist party was shown by those who represented them from all parts of the country as thoroughly united. All that they needed was a Prime Minister at their head voicing clearly and unmistakably the views which they had so emphatically pronounced, and the unity of the party, with, perhaps, a few, but, he believed, a very few dissentients, would then be restored. But, on the other hand, he was assured that to seek the reunion of the party by bowing the neck of the vast majority and sacrificing them to a small and irreconcilable minority was a task beyond the resources and the genius even of Mr. Balfour, and could only end in the disaster which the Prime Minister himself rightly apprehended. He confessed that he did not understand, when their great and representative party organization had made the views of the party so unmistakeably clear on three separate occasions since the fiscal question had been raised, how any one could doubt them; and with profound respect for the Prime Minister, he greatly feared that he had failed to realize the strong feeling of the great majority of his party on the subject." But with all respect to Mr. Chaplin it has not been the practice of Conservative statesmen to take the National Union of Conservative Associations so seriously as that body takes itself. Fifteen years or more ago, when the Free Trade agitation was almost as active as the Tariff Reform movement is, the National Union adopted resolutions in its favour quite as emphatic and imperative as that agreed to at Newcastle this week; but Lord Salisbury took no notice whatever and passed on. However, Mr. Balfour with all his ability and cleverness is not Lord Salisbury and between this and February 15 which according to Mr. Chamberlain is to be the date of the dissolution he can hardly avoid either retiring from the leadership of the Conservative party or accepting the gospel according to Mr. Chamberlain.

THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

It is perhaps not too much to say that the splendid action of her Majesty the Queen in going out of her relatively not large means to make so munificent a contribution as £2,000 towards the relief of the unemployed, and what is more unloosening the purse strings of the charitable is the indirect result of the recent striking demonstration of the womenfolk of Eastern London. Whether that and similar gatherings have been got up by the Socialists for their own ends as was suggested at the Newcastle Conference, it nevertheless remains the fact that genuine distress in London is widespread and acute. A University man of my acquaintance who has made a special study of social problems and whose writings are very well known was only telling me this afternoon that in the extremely populous district of West Ham the local pawnbrokers' shops are so full of articles pledged by the unemployed that they cannot take in any more. My friend is inclined to form a gloomy estimate of the position. "I am afraid" he said "that the only remedy is dynamite"—he is not by any means a Socialist. "But what would be the good of that?" I asked. "Well" he replied "it would enable us to start afresh. At present the distress is chronic; just the same in the summer and the winter. And then think of the children and what they are to become without any equipment for the struggle of life." I said, "I suppose you mean they are not being educated. Don't they pick up an education as they grow up?" "Yes that is true, but their physical weakness is too dreadful." I asked him if he had seen the report of an outspoken address delivered yesterday in St. Paul's Cathedral by Canon H. Hensley Henson and particularly his statement that the money now squandered by the working classes in drink and gambling would relieve the genuine distress now existing. "Oh" my friend remarked "we all know that?" "But I don't see that enforced very much by people who like yourself come into personal contact with the poorer classes and enjoy their confidence." "Oh, their leaders are always telling them this."

MR. HALDANE AND "COURT NEWSMAN."

In the "Court Newsman's" plain and unvarnished account of the State Banquet given on Tuesday, in honour of the King of the Hellenes, the name of Mr. Haldane not for the first time appears under the heading "ex-Cabinet Ministers." It does not appear to be known at Windsor Castle that Mr. Haldane is not an ex-Cabinet Minister or even an ex-Minister of any sort. But unless everybody is mistaken his disqualification will be removed before many months are over and the only question is what his office will be. The Lord Chancellorship, say some; but Sir Robert Reid would have something to say about that, and I expect that Mr. Haldane's destination will be one of the spending departments or either the India or Colonial Offices. After his notable speech in the debate on the Indian Budget the particular friends of Lord Curzon on the Bengal side will not, I imagine, be overpleased if Mr. Haldane should prove to be Mr. Brodrick's successor. It is a pity that Mr. Haldane with his great ability and learning has such a poor thin monotonous voice. And Sir Robert Reid has the same defect. Great Liberal lawyers are not all impressive speakers on platforms or on the House, whatever their reputation in the courts. One of the worst platform speakers and one of the most disappointing debaters in Parliament I ever heard was that greatly overrated man Lord Russell of Killowen. I do not, of course, speak of him as an advocate. About his skill in that line, I believe there are not two opinions amongst gentlemen of the long robe.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE COURT CIRCULAR.

Queen Victoria took a strong interest in the bald daily official account of the Court's doings, and, it is understood, personally superintended its compilation. The Editor of a great London journal who had taken upon himself to correct occasional lapses in the spelling of names or departures from the rules of Lindley Murray once received an intimation from Buckingham Palace to the effect that the Queen wished the Court Circular to be published exactly as it was received. Shortly afterwards the Circular as issued to the Press contained a particularly bad blunder which was brought to the notice of the Editor in question by one of his subs. "Ought we not to alter it?" The Editor was asked. "Certainly not" was his answer and the mistake went forth to the world. For several days the poor "Court Newsman" was the laughing stock of the town. The King probably does not trouble himself much about the Court Circular and I am inclined to that belief by a little incident that occurred in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, when his Majesty inspected the Indian Contingent, sent home to take part in the Coronation fetes. His Majesty did not read his speech but spoke "extempore," a smart young non-commissioned officer of the Guards standing at the King's elbow to take down the speech in shorthand. When the ceremony was over this military stenographer joined the group of newspaper representatives and read over his notes to them. It was obvious that the speech had not been committed to memory and that the King spoke on the spur of the moment, expressing the thoughts that the interesting spectacle inspired. His Majesty was quite satisfied to trust the representatives of the Press to see that he was not made to talk nonsense. I could not help contrasting this with the practice of a former estimable Governor of Bombay who was given to much speechmaking, and who I am informed would spend no end of his valuable time in laboriously reading and re-reading the proofs of his speeches whether important or unimportant before they appeared in the daily papers. In this country public men do not often get the chance of correcting their speeches, and when they do, they generally refrain from taking advantage of the opportunity, partly I suppose from indifference and partly because they can say they have been misreported if they are challenged regarding any statement they would find it difficult to defend or substantiate! Slimness is not confined to Boers.

A PLEASANT STORY ABOUT MR. KRUGER.

I heard yesterday a rather nice little story about the late Mr. Kruger. A lady of my acquaintance is in the habit of visiting Holland to stay with friends whose property adjoins the house where the ex-President of the Transvaal resided after his flight from South Africa. The host of my friend is himself a Dutchman, but his wife is English. Oom Paul who lived in an extremely quiet way and was generally believed by his neighbours to be very poor in spite of the tales about the vanished millions, had his grandson with him. One day the ex-President wrote to my friends' host to ask if he would have any objection to the grandson fishing on the estate. "Not at all" was the answer "I shall be delighted." The poor old man wrote back an effusive letter of thanks and said if convenient to the owner the grandson would fish between five and seven in the morning so that the English "chatelaine" should not be affronted by seeing a Boer. A man who could show so much delicacy could not be the rough uncivilized creature he was sometimes painted. Of course, the Dutch gentleman with the hearty concurrence of his wife sent a message to say that the young fellow was welcome to fish at any hour of the day that suited him. My informant who was very far from being a pro-Boer during the war—we are all pro-Boers now or wish to be if our new fellow-subjects will let us—also told me that Mr. Kruger became much attached to the chapel where he worshipped, and refused on that account to go to the Riviera for his health as the doctors advised. I asked her if she ever saw him at all. She said she did not; he kept himself as secluded as possible.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The Booksellers have now all their stocks of "Christmas Books" out on show, and so far as numbers are concerned and the wealth of illustrations, and sumptuous bindings there is no falling off in the outward appearance of these seasonable publications. But there is a marked decline in their intrinsic literary character and in the artistic quality of their illustrations, that is to say of the original publications. There is no Randolph Caldecott now, no Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane is but rarely in evedence, as an illustrator of Christmas Books, and with these three the glories of November and December in the publishers' windows and on the counters of the booksellers' shops has departed. Of "the old gang" indeed, the only survivers, still in active representation, are Hugh Thomson and Florence K. Upton. Hugh Thomson is this year the illustrator of Thackeray's "Esmond," the last addition to Messrs. MacMillans' Crawford Series; while Miss Florence K. Upton illustrates the text of the immortal Gollywoggs on their "Fox Hunt." Walter Crane is as fanciful and graceful and at his best in the "Flower Wedding," and in Spielman's "Life of Kate Greenaway" we have a delightful selection from the best coloured and uncoloured drawings of that most charming of all pourtrayers that ever were of the divinity of chidhood. The most ambitiously illustrated contribution to the literature of this Christmastide is the guinea book with the enigmatic label "Nebula to Man." It is a rhyming exposition of the Nebula hypothesis of the origin of Nature, and in regard to the text is as unprofitable as Mr. John Davidson's exposition of his "New Religion," founded on this conception of Nature as unfolded in his "The Theatrocrat, a Tragic Play of Church and Stage." But Mr. Henry Knipe's "Nebula to Man" has not a trace of the genius of Mr. John Davidson's Theatrocrat and is only noteworthy for its illustrations, which have been produced regardless of cost and are all interesting. I need scarcely add that the New Nebular Hypothesis, and "The New Religion" founded on it, are both as old as human thought on the questions of the origin of the cosmos and the nature, beauty, and destiny of man. For Indian readers, I would especially recommend Trevelyan's Interludes which includes the "Competition Wallah" and "Dum Dum," a collection from the Indian newspaper press of verses on a variety of social subjects of more than passing attraction, and "The Golden Threshold" by Sarojini Naidu the wife of Dr. Naidu and daughter of Dr. Chattopadhyay, the founder of "The Nizam's College" at Hyderabad. This is a volume of true poetry, of the highest refinement of thought and feeling, and distinction of litarary expression, and it might well be placed at the head of the publications of the season. Perhaps the most notable feature of the season as regards the world of books, is the number of the reprints of old time favourites, such as the "Imitation of Christ" of which there are no less than three separate editions one being the noble translation of John Wesley; the manual of the Christian Knight by Erasmus, also his Praise of Folly" the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," Xenophon's "Memorabilia"; Dr. S. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations" and the "Hymns of Prudentius." In this connection also, notwithstanding that they are works of solid learning, and theological research rather than of devotion and moral instruction I would mention Gardner's "Life and Times of Theodore of Studium" a great reformer of Byzantine monasticism A. D. 759-828. Ramsay's "Letters to the Seven Churches" and exposition of the historical basis and true Christian teaching of the Revelation of St. John the Divine and Stewart's "Myths of Plato" a demonstration of the debt of Greek philosophy, and through it of Pauline Christianity, to the philosophy and popular mythology and folklore of India and the East. These three books are not only weighty books in the highest sense of the word, but works of enthralling interest to the "General Reader" as well as the historical student.

ANGLO-ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

I am glad to draw attention to the publication in "Anglo-Oriental Commerce" for this month to a long paper extending to seven columns, by Mr. S. M. Mitra on "The Partition of Bengal" in which he gives full expression to his views on that vexed question. It is remarkable for the wide sweep of its facts, the ability with which they are brought together, and the clearness and force with which the inductions from them are driven home; and also for the strength it proves of the writer's moral courage whether after all his constructions are sound, or those of his opponents, time alone can prove, but it should not be a very long time before the final judgment can be delivered between the parties at issue, if there is any basis of sincerity in the agitation in Calcutta against the measure communicated on the 16th ult. that is exactly a month ago. "Anglo-Indian Commerce" also publishes at length the first of Mr. Yusuf Ali's series of lectures on the Life and Labour of India entitled "Town Life in India." It is a most scholarly production, and written with an insight into the realities of the indigenous life of India, which only one born into it, and bred in it, could possibly command; and when to this is added the culture of Western Education, completely assimilated by a remarkably sympathetic and receptive intelligence, your readers will readily understand the charm and success of Mr. Yusuf Ali's Lectures this winter at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, 6 Tavistock Place W. C. Mr. George Gladstone, a nephew of the great statesman, it may be interesting to mention, is the Warden of the "Settlement." It is most gratifying to note that "Anglo-Oriental Commerce" in giving such solid attention to general Indian subjects as well as to Indian natural productions, and industries, and trade, for every month this commercial paper is increasing its circulation, and growing in its influence, and judging from its advertisements must already be a "paying concern." Its information is always accurate and up-to-date, and the writing in it is of the highest class of journalism, sound in judgment and literary in the very best sense, that is without any striving after effects, descriptive, sensational, or simply witty.

OLLA PODRIDA.

After the State Banquet at St. George's Hall on Tuesday, Herr Gottlieb's band contributed by "special desire" of King Edward and Queen Alexandra an entirely Wagnerian programme. If what I have heard from a good source be true—and I believe it is—the Prince of Wales will not perhaps regret having missed this portion of the festivities in honour of his Royal uncle of Greece. His Royal Highness according to my information by no means shares the enthusiastic admiration felt by their Majesties, especially the Queen for the famous "musical-dramatic reformer" whose works are now more often heard in London concert halls than the compositions of any other composer, not exceeding those of a more illustrious man Beethoven, the next greatest favourite, I should say, of the majority of Metropolitan concert goers and the first favourite of the more "soulful" minority.

Dr. John Pollen, his old friends in Bombay will be glad to learn, continues to set retired Anglo Indians a good example of activity. Last night he was lecturing at Islington in connection with the Social and Political Education League on "Russia as I saw it." Apropos a rather amusing incident took place at the opening meeting of the Society of Arts. On these occasions it is usual for the Chairman of the Council—this year Sir Owen Roberts, well-known for his support of many good works—to distribute the silver medals awarded to authors of the more important of the papers read before the Society during the previous session. Some of the recipients, including Mr. Lionel James of the "Times" were for various reasons unable to be present to receive their awards in "propria persona." When the Secretary (Sir Henry Trueman Wood) said that Mr. Lionel James was in Russia somebody—Sir Owen Tudor Burne, if my ears did not deceive me—caused a titter on the benches near him by saying sotto voce "poor fellow." By the way the November member of the "Magazine Method" publishes an article on Esperanto which is adorned by a good portrait of Dr. J. Pollen side by side with that of the inventor of the new language. As your readers are aware Dr. Pollen rejoices in the honour of being President of the British Esperanto Association, and he has thrown himself into the cause with characteristic enthusiasm.

THE NATIONAL HINDU MAHAMANDAL.

PROGRAMME FOR BENARES AND ALLAHABAD SITTINGS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BENARES, DEC. 3.

It has been finally decided that grand public meetings of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, an All India Hindu religious organisation, shall be held in Benares from 28th December next to 3rd January, 1906, and in Allahabad from 22nd January to 29th January.

A short summary of the programme for the Benares meetings is as follows:—

Establishment of a Mahamandal head office in Benares with suitable religious ceremonies; taking practical steps for carring out the Sanskrit educational scheme of the Mahamandal; the establishment of an ideal Hindu Boarding House, Brahmotri Ashram, for Sanskrit students in Benares; election of permanent committees for different departments of Mahamandal lectures on Hindu religious philosophical subjects and true social reforms. On Sunday 31st. December a grand procession with musical parties and recitation of Sanskrit odes will be held. On first January New Year day, suitable address to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales shall be voted on behalf of the whole orthodox Hindu community of India.

The Allahabad programme shall be:—Circulating Mahamandal working report since its registration; better management of Hindu institutions, religious endowments and sacred places and to remove inconveniences of Hindu pilgrims; to harmonize different schools of Hindu religion securing their cooperation, devising means for the better education of Hindu youths; to carry out research of Hindu astrology, astronomy and medicine on modern lines; awarding medals, titles, diplomas to such persons and gentlemen who have advanced the cause of Hindu religion.

All Hindu boys, not yet invested with the sacred thread (yagiopavitra) shall be so invested at the Mahamandal expense. Any Sabha or persons are welcome to send such youths for this religious investiture. The great Dharmacharya, religious leaders, many Ruling Chiefs and nobles have notified their intention to join the Mandal.

Hindus from all India are cordially invited to attend these gatherings and take parts in their deliberations for the regeneration of India on religious lines. All Hindu religious institutions not yet affiliated with the Mahamandal, are requested to send their addresses for being included in the invitation list.

The above programme is issued with the approval of His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga, the General President of the Mahamandal.

THE RICHARDSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 3.

The third game of the semi-finals in the Richardson Hockey tournament was played on the Gymkhana ground, last evening, before a large gathering of spectators. The match was between the 114th Mahrattas and the 104th Rifles.

At the commencement of the game the Mahrattas gave a good time to the Rifles and kept them lively for some time. During the half time neither side scored any goal. Changing sides the Mahrattas played a good rattling game and in a few seconds scored their first goal. The Rifles made their defence but the play of the Mahrattas was superb. A second goal was made and soon followep a third. This brought the excitement down and the Rifles found ground opened and sent the ball between the posts and scored their first goal. The Mahrattas replied and after a brief interval made a fourth goal and after some give and take play added two more goals and won the game by six goals to one. Score:—

114th Mahrattas	6 Goals
104th Rifles	1 Goal

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

LAND NEAR THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, on Saturday, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard a reference made by Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay, under the Land Acquisition Act. The land in question was acquired from Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, a large landed proprietor, and others, for the purpose of the extension of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the area of it being 13,869 square yards, and the valuation fixed by the Collector being Rs. 3,09,266. Out of the total amount of Rs. 3,09,266, the Collector had awarded to Mr. Rustomji Rs. 2,75,595, and to Mr. Sorabji Kavasji Slodia Rs 9,889 both of whom had requested the Collector to refer the matter to the High Court, on the ground of insufficient compensation.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the claimants, Mr. Rustomji, and Mr. Sorabji. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General and Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick instructed by Mr Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government.

Some of the points in support of the award were:—The plots are situated on the east of the hospital abutting on the Babula Tank Road. They are contiguous and were visited and inspected by the Collector more than once. The considerations common to both cases were as follows:—(1) Whether the value of the land, which is fully developed by any resure, whatever it be, can be determined upon the basis of the rents realised. (2). Whether the full letting-value of the land is correctly represented by the rents received from the tenants by the landlord; or by the rents received from the sub-tenants by the landlord's tenant. (3). Whether the rents received by the tenants from the sub-tenants, or by part of these rents, trade-profits, that is, something over and above the real letting value of the land, are represented.(4). Whether land properties appropriated for stabling of hack-carriages and horses are as good residential or "chawl" properties; or, in other words, whether a purchaser of stable property would be content with a return of six per cent. on his outlay, this being the rate of interest generally expected from chawl properties in Bombay, or would he expect more; and if more, how much, (5). Whether the ground-rents are as secure as Government Securities; and whether they should be allowed 28 1-2 years' purchase, because the rate on Government Securities is 3 1-2 per cent.

The case for the claimant Mr. Rustamji, as set out in the report, and the evidence given, by Mr. Raghunath Makund, contested the calculations made by the Collector, and controverted his conclusions on many of the above points, including the period of purchase, full monthly letting-value, vacancies and depreciation. Capitalising the net annual income of ground-rents, witness was of opinion that Rs. 3,75,466 would be a fair market-value of the property; to which Rs. 56,319 must be added on account of compulsory acquisition, at the rate of 15 per cent making in all Rs. 4,31,785; namely Rs. 1,56,190 more than the amount already awarded. Mr. Raghunath further stated that the claimant's (Mr. Rustamji's) land was one of the finest square plots in the locality, just suited to meet the considerable demand for a timber market or for livery-tables there. It had two large frontages on two roads, and it stood on an important thoroughfare carrying a tram-line. It was a growing locality within three minutes' walk from the Mazagon railway station, and the other timber markets in Chinch Bunder Roads.

The hearing was adjourned.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, DEC. 1.

THE weather is getting colder and sharper day by day, but there is no indication of the winter after rain. A few days ago dead rats were found in a couple of houses and plague was feared. As a precaution Plague inoculation was commenced at the Dispensary by Mr. Samaldas the Medical Officer. About three hundred persons have been inoculated. Fortunately no more rats have died nor have any plague cases occurred in the town. It is understood that the plague at Ruzlam is rapidly declining.

Pandit Rajkishonji Sahib, the Dewan, returned from Jodhpur a week ago and took up his duties.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingh Sahib has been rather indisposed since his return from Indore. His Highness has been suffering from slight fever and weakness.

A telegraph office has been opened at Banswara and another will be established here in a short time.

The Heir-apparent Dulipsinghji Sahib is expected to return from Mayo College, Ajmer, about the 15th instant to enjoy the Chrismas Vacation.

KIRKEE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 2.

The Stewards of the Kirkee Gymkhana Races are to be congratulated for bringing such a nice gathering this afternoon on the Kirkee Racecourse. The heat during the day was intense. Mr. Dalal, the bookmaker, was present, and his favourite game "Heart Crown and Anchor was not out this time. Nearly all the favourites won except in two races. 107th Pioneers' Band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music. The 3rd Sappers and Miners were "At Home." There will be another day of races on Monday next. The following are the results:—

The Arab Hurdle Race.—For Maiden Arabs 14-2 and under. W. I 14-2 to carry 11stone. Penalties. Winners once 5lbs. twice 10lbs, oftener 1 stone. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Capt MacSwiney's b a g Hector 13-3 1-2 9st .... Mr. Teader 1
Mr H H Kennedy's str; roan a g Lucifer 14-0 1-2 10st 6lbs.. .... Mr. Gordon 2
Mr F H B Passy's br a g Troubadour 14-0 1-2 10st 1lb........ Owner 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Hector, 3 to 2 Lucifer, 2 to 1 Troubadour.

Won by a length.

The Bedoin Stakes.—For Maiden Arabs 14-1 and under. W. I. 14-1 to carry 11 stone. Winners of race value Rs. 30 and over once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1 stone. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A S Marriott's b a h Wily 14-0 10st 7lbs Owner 1
Mr C W Lyon's ch a g Wakif 14-1 10st 11lb Mr. Deane 2
Mr W H Anderson's b a h Mitre 13-3 9st 4lbs Owner 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Wily, 2 to 1 Huddal, 4 to 1 the others.

Won by half a length. A head between 2nd and 3rd.

The All Horse Race.—For Maiden horses. W A and C raised the 1st 7lbs. Winners of races value Rs 30 and over once 10lbs, twice 1-7, oftener 2 stone. Winners of race other than Gymkhana 7lbs extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr C R Gover's b aus g Nomad 11st 3lbs ...Owner 1
Mr D B Hale's br aus m Sticks 11st 3lbs ...Owner 2
Mr G O Boase's b aus s Dawn 13st ...Mr Lockett 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Dawn, 3 to 2 Sticks, 3 to 1 Nomad 4 to 1 the others.

Won by a neck, same distance between 2nd and 3rd.

The All Horse Race.—For Maiden horses W A and C raised 1st 7. Winners of races value Rs 30 and over once 10lbs, twice 1-7, oftener 2 stone. Winners of race other than Gymkhana 7lbs, extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A G R Kennedy's b aus g Ariadne 13st Owner 1
Mr W H Anderson's b aus g The Rake 10st 7 lbs Owner 2
Col Trevor's b aus m Lucy 10st 7lbs ... ..Mr Hale 3

Betting 4 to 5 on Ariadne, 3 to 2 aeblus, 3 to 1 The Rake 4 to 1 the others.

Won by 2 lengths. A length 2nd and 3rd.

The Tum Tum Stakes.—For bona-fide Arab and C. B. trappers 14-2 and under W. I. 14 2 C. B. to carry 12 stone, Arabs 14-11 stone. Distance 7 furlongs.

Major Morris' b a h Pluto 10st 11lbs Mr Kennedy 1
Mr C Lyon's b cb m Ringlet 10st 1 lb...Mr Lockett 2
Mr H H Kennedy's roan a g Lucifer 9st 13lbs Mr Gordon 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Pluto, 3 to 1 the others.

Won by a length and a half. 4 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

The Polo Scurry.—For bona fide Arab Polo ponies 24-1 and under that have not won a race value Rs 50 or over. C. W. 10-7, Winners of race value Rs 30 and over, once 1st, twice 1-10 oftener 2 7. Distance—2 1-2.

Mr C W Lyon's ch a g Wakif 10st 7lbs Mr Deane 1
Mr G E Hill's b a g Fox 10st 7lbs............Owner 2

Betting 2 to 1 on Wakif, 2 to 1 Cingalee, 3 to 1 the others.

Won by half a length, Neck between 2nd and 3rd.

The Arab Polo Scurry.—For bona-fide Arab Polo ponies 14-1 and under that have not won a race value Rs 50 or over C W 10-7. Winners of Race value Rs. 30 and over, once 1st, twice 1-10, oftener 2 7. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr F H B Passy's g a h Kalles 10st 7lbs Owner 1
R A P C's wh a g Victor 11st 4lbs......Mr Lockett 2
Mr E C Russell's ch a h Madeira 10lbs 7lbs Owner 3

Betting Evens Victor, 3 to 2 Great Mogul, 3 to 1 the others.

Won by 2 lengths. 1 length 2nd and 3rd.

The Distance Handicap.—For Horses and Ponies of any breed. Scratch horse to go about 1 1-2 miles. C. W. 10-7.

Mr A J R Kennedy's b aus g Ariadne......Scratch 1
Mr Willoughby Osborne's g a h Petit Bleu 250 yards 2
Capt MacSwiney's b a h Hector............ 180 yards 3

Betting 4 to 6 on Ariadne, 2 to 1 Diversion, 3 to 1 Petit Bleu, 5 to 1 the others.

Won by 2 lengths, same distance between 2nd and 3rd.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

TOMTIT CLASS AND SMALL BOAT HANDICAP RACES.

THERE were seven entries and the boats got away to a fine start in the following orders. Tomtit, Maud, Elise, Sayonara Midget, Clutha and, Coralie. It was a free wind with booms to Port, down to the first mark, viz South Karanja Buoy. Sayonara increased her lead and was followed round the mark by Tomtit, Clutha, Maud, Midget, Elise and Coralie. From here it was a dead beat to Sunk Rock, which was rounded in the same order except that Midget was third round with Maud fourth. Clutha gave up in this beat. From Sunk Rock it was a run to the finishing line, Sayonara won first prize in the Handicap. Midget second, Maud third, while the class prize was won by Tomtit.

Boats.	Entered by.	Time All'ces.	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time.
Sayonara	Mr C G Nomico & Capt Crosse	Scd	4 35 38	1 35 38
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 44	4 49 17	1 44 33
Maud	Mr J E Needham	10 3	4 53 18	1 43 25
Midget	Officers, B A	15 23	4 53 28	1 41 5
Elise	Mr F S Punnett	4 44	5 1 34	1 57 40
Coralie	Capt A Leggatt	13 36	5 2 44	1 59 8
Clutha	Mr J J Welsh	6 30	Did not finish	

YACHTS' HANDICAP RACE.

There were only two entries Pixie and Trixie. The course sailed was from the Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, North Karanja Buoy and home. Trixie was first over the line at the starting, but was overhauled by Pixie on the run to Tucker Beacon. Pixie steadily increased her lead except on the reach to W. N. W. Buoy where Trixie held her own. Pixie eventually won easily.

Boat's	Entered by	Time All'ance.	Time of Arr'l.	Corrected time
Pixie	Mr H R Greaves	1 36	4 54 9	2 7 33
Trixie	Mr B G Monteath	Scd	5 1 9	2 16 9

THE RUSSIAN JEWS RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Jacob Sasoon acknowledges with thanks the following further subscriptions:—

Messrs. Abdoola Saleh Mahomed and Co. Rs, 201 Mr. R M. Nissim Rs. 200 Sett Dewcurndas Narandas, Sett Cojumsey Pitamberdas, Sett Ratilal Keshaoji, Sett Vullubhdas Luckmidas, Sett Khimjee Waljee, Sett Jutha Kanji, Mr. Isaac David, Mr. N. J. Abrahim, Mr. Jamshedjee A. Wadia, Mrs. Sarah Khedoory each Rs. 100 Sett Parbhulal Vasanji, and Sett Dewcurn Oojumsey each Rs. 51, Sett Lalchund Ghasiram, and Mr. Samuel Hyeem Pezarkar each Rs. 50, Sett Chutterbooj Veerjee, Rs. 45, Mr. S. D. Chapgur, Mr. C N. Cama, and a Parsee, each Rs. 30, Mr. Pestonji C. Setna, Sett Premchund Keshoji, and Sett Jethabhai Khoosalchund, each Rs. 25, Mr. M. R. Karanjawalla, Mr. J. A. Hillal, each Rs. 20, a Friend Rs. 15, Mr. Jacob B. Israel, Rs. 10, a Sympathizer, Rs. 5. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 6,946. Total Rs. 8,829.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

LORD ROBERTS on Nov. 15 addressed the members of the Oxford Union Society on the subject of the North-West Frontier of India. There was a very large audience of undergraduates and others. The president of the society, Mr. Maurice Woods, of Trinity, occupied the chair.

Lord Roberts, who was enthusiastically received, said he imagined it did not often happen that an old soldier found himself in a position to address an assemblage of Oxford men, but, having been allowed to occupy so unique a position, he earnestly hoped that he might be able to induce some of his audience to feel with him on a subject he had greatly at heart and the intelligent understanding of which by the nation generally he believed of vital importance to the security of this great empire. He had been much concerned to find how large a proportion of his fellow-countrymen took so small a practical interest in what he might call the possible objectives of the land forces of the Crown and how little they realised the enormous strain that would be placed upon them were they called upon to carry out a prolonged war against a formidable European Power. They were seemingly content with the fact that they had a powerful navy, forgetting that a navy alone could not bring a war against an enemy possessing a land frontier to a successful conclusion. It was with a view to pointing out that this was a matter worthy of grave consideration that he had selected as his subject the North-West Frontier of India, his reason being that, although the North-West Frontier of India was by no means the only part of the world where they might find themselves engaged in war, it was in India that this country to-day was in the position of a continental nation, which they must be prepared to defend by continental methods. (Cheers.) He referred at length to the chain of events, which during the last century had led this country into relations with Persia and Afghanistan and which had to-day brought Great Britain and Russia into such close proximity in the East. During the last 42 years Russia had advanced more than 540 miles nearer to India, while England had practically remained stationary. The progress of Russia might possibly have been checked had England 50 years ago responded to the wish of Persia that the friendly relations which formerly existed between her and Great Britain should be restored. But that opportunity was let slip, and nothing could now alter the fact that the termini of the two Russian railways were at the present time on the borders of Afghanistan. From what he had said it would be readily understood that England had now become a continental Power, and she must henceforth be prepared to defend her Eastern possessions. He had endeavoured to show them how step by step he was going to say involuntarily, but certainly with no great lust of conquest, they had been led on by the force of circumstances towards the north-west in the same manner that Russia had found her way to the south-east, until to-day we stood almost conterminous with that power. Great Britain's beneficent rule brought peace and security to millions of people in India, and it was no exaggeration to say that the benifits of that rule were appreciated by all the more thoughtful and sound-minded men of that country. So long as Great Britain showed that she was prepared, not only to enjoy all the benefits connected with our position in India, but was ready to defend her if required to do so, so long would India be true to Great Britain. (Cheers.) We had lately, he was glad to say, concluded an alliance with that very remarkable people, the Japanese, a people for whom he had a profound admiration—(cheers)—but this alliance did not relieve them of their responsibilities, as some appeared to think. Their Indian fellow-subjects had followed with intense interest the successes of the Japanese in their war with Russia; they had realised for the first time in modern history that an Eastern people had proved themselves as a patriotic nation and as a fighting machine the superior of their Western foes, and nowhere in the East had this passed unnoticed. He need scarcely point out what a fatal blow it would be to their prestige in India if the natives of that country were ever allowed to believe that England needed the help of Japan and had made an alliance with her from a hope that she would assist in the defence of our Eastern possessions. (Cheers.) The problem, then, before them was how these possessions were to be defended and what force they would require to successfully oppose Russia in the event of her moving across the Afghan frontier. In case of a war with Russia it was imperative we should have at our disposal a force certainly not inferior to that which could be brought against us. Under the existing organisation of our home and Indian armies we could not calculate on being able to mobilise more than 300,000 men after providing for the internal security of India. There then remained 400,000 to be provided and how could enough men be forthcoming to replace the casualties which were inherent to war? It was impossible for England to keep up a Regular army of the strength maintained by any of the principal European Powers Conscription was not a system that could be made applicable to our Army. (Cheers.) Seeing that the main portion of that Army had to serve abroad, and the voluntary system involving as it did so great an expenditure of money, necessitated the number of men serving with the colours during peace time being limited to the lowest possible figure, there was but one way in his opinion by which the difficulty could be met and a remedy found for our unpreparedness for war on a large scale, and that was by the adoption of a system of universal training. It should begin with the boys at school and be carried on for several consecutive months after they had reached an age when they would be capable of taking their share in the defence of the empire. Six years ago we were rudely awakened with a sense of our great responsibilities. It was suddenly realised that a portion of the empire was in danger, and that unless Volunteers came forward in considerable numbers our necessarily small Army could not possibly carry the war to a successful conclusion. A number did come forward both from Great and Greater Britain, and in the end England won the day. (Cheers.) But the end was far too long in coming, and the expenditure was enormous, infinitely greater than it would have been had the country been properly prepared. He would remind them that they were fighting a nation of farmers, and what would have been the result had they been opposed to trained armies? He had the highest admiration for the men who offered their services in the hour of their country's need but unfortunately many of those who came forward had never received any military instruction at all, and they did not even know how to handle a rifle. He was an old soldier of more than 50 years' service—(loud cheers—) and those he was addressing were young and vigorous men on the threshold of their career, with all their lives before them, and they might have opportunties of doing grand work for their country. What he would most impress upon them was that those who loved their country and would secure for it the blessings of peace, must do all in their power, even if it entailed some self-sacrifice, to be prepared in all points to resist attack. There was no militarism and no jingoism in a man's being prepared to defend his country. (Cheers.) It was painful to notice how little was done to imbue the youths of this land with the true feeling of patriotism, and to hear Englishmen talk, as a Japanese writer had remarked, so much of their rights and so very little of their duties. He earnestly hoped they would make use of such opportunities as might be given them to foster a true spirit of patriotism. He believed the great qualities of their race were still with us, though they ran the risk, in the selfish rush and stir of modern life, of losing them unless they had the courage to fulfil the responsibilities that had been thrust on them as members of a great empire.

Lord Roberts, at the close of his address, received an ovation, cheering being again and again renewed.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J Johnson, B Cov.
Mr A G Cooke, B Cov
Mr T C Fisher, B
Mr E J A A Mitchell, B
Mr C V Lloyd, B
Mr R Smith, B
Mr N Macmichael M Cov
Mr W Aitchison, M
Mr W F Moore, Bo
Major G C Cawood, 7 Lrs
Capt J H Crawford, 32 Lrs
Capt R L Morris, 3 Skinner's Horse
Capt A B Fry, I M S
Lieut H L Lewis, R E
Lieut C H D LaTouch, 13 Cav
Lieut H S L Maydwell, 30 Lrs
Lieut E S J Anderson, I A
Nursing Sister Miss M Goldsmith Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E Greake, B Cov extraordinary leave from Dec 7 to 22, 1905
Mr J N Pal, B Cov extraordinary leave for 1 mo
Mr E H Berthond, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr J E Phillimore, B Cov, 6 mo M C; beyond March 13, 1906, extraordinary leave
Mr J C Tulloch, B, 1 day's furl
Mr E A Kenyon, B, 1 week's furl
Mr R C Barker, C I E B 3 mo. furl.
Lieut C E Edwards, R I M, 6 mo M C
Lieut E P A Melville, 23 Sikh Prs to March 13, 1906, M C.
Second Lieut V G McArthur Unattached List 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W F C Taylor, B
Mr E Greake, B Cov
Mr W T T McHarg, B
Mr G T I Oliver, B
Mr J C Tulloch, B
Mr W D Abercrombie, B
Mr M C Conway-Poole, B
Mr J E Ede, B
Mr H R Bardswell, M Cov
Mr J J Whiteley, M
Mr W F Moore, Bo
Major W W Norman, 22 Cav
Capt F C Rampini, S T C
Capt N E H Scott, I M S
Lieut B O Duff, I G R
Lieut L W Malan, R E
Lieut W F Maxwell, R E
Lieut A H Seagrim, 1-6 G R
Lieut G H Russell, 126 Inf
Lieut D R H Jackson, D S O, 5 Lt Inf
Nursing Sister Miss S M Browning, Q A M N S I

BABY TODD'S CURE OF SORE EYES

Over Two Years of Awful Suffering—Eyes Stuck Together and Would Bleed When Washed Open in the Morning—Every Lash Fell Out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin and Scalp."

"APENTA" B.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients suffering from Hydrocele are particularly requested to see the undersigned before going into the troubles of operation, as a permanent cure is obtained by my easy treatment. Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers, without recurring in future. Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression—Sufferers do not find rest or happiness, under such conditions, and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 3 to 5 inches in their body after 20 days' application of my oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured. GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills and, or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days. Rs 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, (Monthly Course)—Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus and complaints akin thereto. both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs. 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensations in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

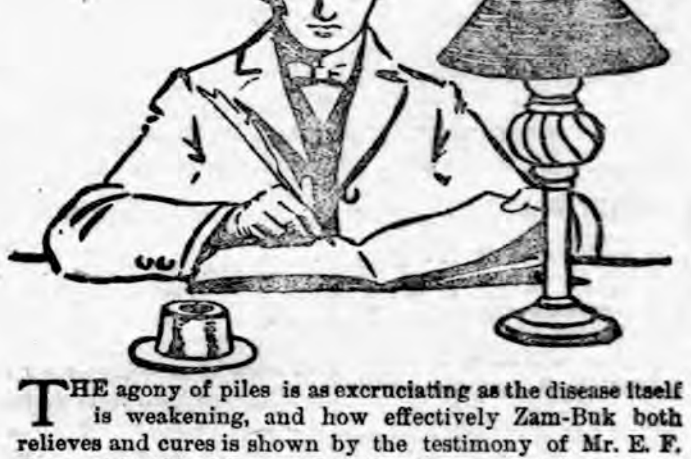
Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI
of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,
Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor,
TARDEO, Bombay.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Beauty.
Icilma [illegible] Cream prevents the skin from shining when [illegible] checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman [illegible] hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma.
ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

PILES

A WONDERFUL ZAM-BUK CURE.



THE agony of piles is as excruciating as the disease itself is weakening, and how effectively Zam-Buk both relieves and cures is shown by the testimony of Mr. E. F. Tapp, of 7, Alfred Street, Cardiff, who was cured by Zam-Buk after two years' torture. "I had been a most intense sufferer from piles since March, 1902," writes Mr. Tapp. "The protrusions were as large as walnuts. I have been distracted beyond conception by the itching and pain, and had such extraordinary sensations during the night that I have had to get up at two and three o'clock in the morning and bathe myself to allay the inflammation.

"To rid myself of this great suffering, I tried all sorts of remedies in the shape of powders, pills, lotions, creams, and ointments. These included preparations from local chemists and four from doctors. I got no relief whatever. I was in despair, as doctors and one chemist said I would have to undergo an operation.

"While putting off and dreading the operation, I read of a person who had been cured by Zam-Buk, so I sent and got a box. The first few applications brought me magic relief, so I persevered with Zam-Buk, and the piles have now gradually disappeared. I sing its praises to everyone, and especially to those who know what an ordeal of suffering I have gone through. I have only your very valuable balm to thank for my feeling so cheerful and happy to-day."

Composed of the rich juices from certain rare medicinal plants, Zam-Buk is invaluable for piles (blind and bleeding), gouty eczema, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, heat rashes, stings, Delhi sores, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, ringworm, chills, colds, sprains, strains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, inflamed patches, boils, ulcers, pimples, sore heads, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, lacerated wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafings, itch, cramp, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and for all diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists and medicine vendors for Re. 1 per box, post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE BOX.
Cut out this Coupon, & send with anna stamp (to pay return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for free sample box.
B. G. 12-4-05.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN!

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. MR. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court on Saturday, when the following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury.

FALSELY INSTITUTING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Antia Raoji, a mill-hand, Pandurang Babaji, now unemployed, and Moreshwar Babaji, a clerk in the office of Shepherd and Co., a firm of ship-owners, were charged with falsely instituting criminal proceedings against Shivram Daji, a liquor shop keeper in Lower Mahim, for abetment of the offence; and for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Jimnah, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble appeared for the accused.

Counsel for the Crown opened the case. He said the first accused was charged with instituting false proceedings, the second and third accused with abetment, and further, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding before Mr. Dastur. Counsel said that on 30th July last, the first accused went to the liquor-shop of Shivram Daji, in Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, and asked, him to give him liquor worth one rupee. It was given. Accused took out a ten-rupee note; Shivram returned to him the balance, nine rupees in silver. Accused asked for a five rupee note and four rupees in silver. Shivram therefore gave him a five-rupee currency-note, as desired, and the remaining four rupees in silver. Accused had no altercation or discussion with Shivram at the time, and he went away with the five-rupee note and the other change given to him. The prosecution averred that the five-rupee note given to the accused by Shivram was a genuine one. Accused returned later with Superintendent Walton, G. Police Division, with a counterfeit-note purporting to be a five rupee note, alleging that it was the note passed to him by Shivram. Inquiries were made by Superintendent Walter and by Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, into the matter. Shivram was arrested by the police, and charged before Mr. Dastur. Shivram's shop was searched, and two bundles of five rupee notes, containing in all 17 counterfeit notes, were found near a place in the shop known as the Bhandari's room, where the second and the third accused sat eating, drinking, and making merry. Mr. Dastur, after a lengthy inquiry discharged Shivram, holding that the case against him was false; that the second and the third accused had given false evidence in the case; he gave, therefore, sanction for the prosecution of the three accused. Witnesses would be forthcoming before the jury, and other circumstances connected with the case would be placed before them by the prosecution which, counsel trusted, would enable them to easily arrive at the conclusion that a false charge was preferred against Shivram, and that the second and the third accused abetted the first accused in respect of it. Evidence was called.

In the course of his evidence, Shivram, the complainant, said that the reason for getting-up a false charge for using as genuine a counterfeit-note, appeared to him to be due to an ill-feeling which a rival liquor shop-keeper named Harichand Anaji bore to him. Harichand's was a second class shop; witness's was third class, Harichand had abused him; stopped his carriage from going in front of his own; and at an auction sale, held out a threat to him that he would "see him" some day or other. Witness did not take any steps against him as he was convinced that were he to do so, Harichand would annoy him the more. Accused were the persons who were in the habit of frequenting Harichand's shop; witness suspected them of being instrumental in getting-up the charge. Harichand must have put up these people in making the accusation against him.

The Court, after recording further evidence, adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

ESTATE OF THE ALLEGED VALUE OF TEN LAKHS.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, heard a suit in which Sarabai, widow of Haji Adam Haji Sidick, prayed that it may be declared that she is entitled to suitable provision for the maintenance and residence made for her out of the estate of the deceased, that the maintenance may be declared to be a charge on a portion of the property of the deceased; that suitable provision may be made for her residence that if necessary, the defendants Rabiabai and others may be ordered to account for the property of the deceased come into their hands, and of their dealings with the same, etc. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that Haji Adam Sidick Cutchi Memon, died at Bandra on the 11th February 1904, leaving him surviving two widows, the plaintiff and the first defendant, and Aishabai, his only daughter. He was possessed of considerable property in Bombay and at Lanowlie, of the estimated value of about ten lakhs of rupees. On the death of the deceased, the defendants, alleging that they were the executors of his will, entered into possession of all the movable and immovable properties of the deceased, of which they still retained possession. They had not proved the will and declined to produce it for the plaintiff's inspection. The plaintiff said that, as one of the deceased's two surviving widows, she was entitled to be suitably maintained out of the estate and to a suitable residence. The plaintiff had called upon the defendants to provide for her, but they refused, falsely alleging that the deceased had divorced her by a document bearing date the 19th November 1903. The plaintiff stated that the document did not constitute a valid divorce according to Mahomedan law, and in any event did not affect her rights to maintenance and residence.

The defendants said that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed by her. They denied that the plaintiff was a widow of the deceased, by whom she was validly divorced on the 19th November 1903 by an irrevocable divorce in the presence of Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgay, the town Kazi, and other witnesses. After the divorce was pronounced, a formal "tallaknama," i. e, release, was prepared by the Kazi at the request of the deceased, and attested by witnesses and sealed with the common seal of the Kazi. The Kazi took the "tallaknama" and the sum of Rs. 90, being the proper "iddet" money to the plaintiff, who, however, refused to take the one or the other. The plaintiff also subsequently refused to take the same. The defendants said that the value of the estate of the deceased was about Rs. 4,63,310-12-8, and not ten bakhs of rupees. Defendants had refused to furnish plaintiff with any particulars of the property of the deceased, as they were advised that she was not entitled to any; and they declined to produce the will for her inspection for the same reasons.

The hearing of the details of the case was proceeded with.

MURDER OF AN EX-DEWAN BY BHILS.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Judges have admitted an appeal of six Bhils, named Godia Vanji, Hatia Isaria, Luchia Ataria, Narsi Ataria, Holia Naktia, and Puslia Dhania, who had been convicted, on 10th October last, by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of committing the murder of Jemadar Amiruddin, ex-Dewan of Gumansing, Chief of the Chikli State, on the night of 4th December 1904, and sentenced to transportation for life. The record showed that Amiruddin was Dewan to the Chief for about ten years, and was dismissed on the representations of the Political Agent about three years ago. He continued to reside in the Chief's territory, and cultivated his lands for two years after that. On the expiration of the period, it struck the Chief that it was very improper on his part to allow Amiruddin to reside on his lands, and he seemed to have become suddenly afraid of incurring a reprimand from the Political Agent. Amiruddin took some land in British territory near Bhawar, and cultivated it. On 24th August 1904, he sent a petition to the Political Agent, praying that Gumansing should be made to repay to him a sum of Rs. 35,000, which he owed to him, and for which he held a receipt. As Gumansing had put off the repayment from time to time, Amiruddin considered it advisable to make such a representation and to hold out a threat that in the event of the Chief not returning to him the money, he would take legal proceedings against him, and would disclose certain important secrets to the authorities which would result in the transportation of the Chief. About Dasera, namely, 15th October 1904, threats of assassination and decapitation were held out to Amiruddin in consequence of his quarrel with the Chief. Luchia, who was the chief man of the murderers' gang, bound his confederates by a solemn oath, and then disclosed to them the plot to murder Amiruddin, which would bring to them a reward of Rs. 500. They all entered into the conspiracy, and consumed four bottles of liquor before starting on their expediton One of them was armed with a sword others had a gun, a pistol, and a club. While Amiruddin was sleeping on a bed, with his wife Lalbi by his side, the six Bhils, broke into his residence, and inflicted mortal sword-wounds on his throat and the back of his head. There were other injuries on other parts of his body. The murderers then stole away in the dead of night; they were arrested after a very careful and cautious investigation by the authorities. Their appeal has been admitted by the High Court.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Nov. 12.—The Emperor's Ukase proclaiming martial law in all the Governments of Russian Poland has caused great surprise and exasperation here. It is seriously feared that this step will provoke worse disturbances than have already occurred. The city is panic striken, as the rumour that the Russians are preparing anti-Jewish riots is still circulating persistently. Many houses are barricaded and guarded day and night. The Jews are arming themselves with knives, revolvers and rifles.

Vienna, Nov. 10 ("Times").—The "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes a telegram from Warsaw, stating that the National Democratic or Pan-Polish Party has issued two manifestoes, calling upon the Polish population everywhere to combat the anti-Jewish agitation. In these manifestoes, it is pointed out that centuries ago when the Jews were persecuted in the rest of Europe, they found an asylum in Poland. The Poles to-day must not put their ancestors to shame. In the Jew every Pole must see a fellow-dweller in his country to whom no harm may be done. None but traitors to the Polish national cause can join in the persecution of the Jews.

In Austrian Polish circles every effort is being made not only to prevent the Poles in Russia from joining in the anti-Jewish movement, but also, and particularly, to keep the Polish revolutionary movement within bounds so that the Poles may become a conservative and moderating force in Russia as they are in Austria. If Russia can weather the present revolutionary storm it is hoped in Austrian Polish circles that the Poles in Russia may presently play a useful and constructive part in the organisation of the new regime; but if the revolutionary forces get the upper hand in Poland as in other parts of the Russian Empire, serious international complications are feared.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

An inspired telegram from Berlin to the "Cologne Gazette" deals with the report that the German troops on the eastern frontier have received special orders to prevent any extension of the Polish political agitation from Russian to Prussian soil. According to the Rhenish organ, the Prussian Government, as a matter, of course, will not tolerate the spread of the Russian disturbances across its borders. It is quite true that, if the frontier were menaced by strikers or revolutionaries a few battalions might be repulsioned without a previous application to the central authorities on the part of the local officials There is, however, no truth in the statement that troops have been concentrated on the frontier. The gendarmes now stationed there are sufficiently numerous to maintain and to strengthen the protection of the frontier.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

Friday, Nov. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—I am informed on good authority that the political strike cannot last beyond Saturday, and that probably work will be resumed to-morrow. The present movement may, therefore, be regarded as a failure except as a mark of sympathy with the sailors at Cronstadt and the Poles. The news from Warsaw indicates a breakdown of the strike owing to the complete exhaustion of the funds of the workmen. With the collapse of the political strike in Russia and Poland the Government is considered to have achieved a victory.

The Stock Exchange, the correspondent adds, remains in a state of panic. An enormous amount of money is being transferred abroad. Fears are expressed that under this constant strain the rouble may fall. No papers appeared to-day except the "Official Messenger."

The correspondent further states that he has received the following private telegram:—Moscow, Nov. 16, 8 p.m.—A rumour is circulating here that the state of siege in Poland will be raised to-morrow.

The banks decline to transfer money abroad. The Moscow railway men have received a proposal from St. Petersburg to go on strike. Over 10 factories struck work to day. Professor Muromtzeff, a leading Zemstvoist, is assisting Count Witte in drafting the extended electoral law."

APPEAL BY COUNT WITTE.

Count Witte, a Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg states, has telegraphed the following appeal to the men at all factories and workshops:—

Brothers! Workmen!! Go back to your work and cease from disorder. Have pity on your wives and children, and turn a deaf car to mischievous counsels. The Emperor commands us to devote special attention to the Labour Qestion, and to that end has appointed a Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which will establish just relations between masters and men. Give us time and I will do all that is possible for you. Give heed to the advice of a man who loves you and wishes yoy ell.—Count Witte.

At many of the works in Moscow when Count Witte's appeal was read the men replied by quoting the popular Russian proverb—Tis a soft bed, but difficult to lie on.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphing yesterday, says:—The renewal of the general strike in Russia in consequence of Count Witte's anti-Polish measures is considered here to have given a very serious turn to the Russian situation. Either Count Witte will feel moved to withdraw his measure, in which case conversations with Germany might be expected, or the strike will fail and confusion be rendered worse confounded. A failure of the strike would, it is thought, hasten the armed outbreak, which, but a few days ago seemed to have become improbable.

Libau, Nov. 16 ("Reuter").—A police official who was endeavouring to incite people whom he found drinking in the taverns at night to attack the Jews, and spending his money freely in treating the patrons of these establishments, was captured by a crowd, tried summarily by an improvised Court, condemned to death, and shot.

SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

A "Reuter" telegram of yesterday from Odessa says:—

"Another Imperial Ukase is published here expressing the gratitude of the Emperor to the troops of the Odessa garrison for their "exemplary conduct" during the disturbances.

The workmen's organisations have proclaimed a general strike to begin on Monday.

One of many persons robbed in the streets last night was an Englishman. He was stopped by a policeman, who relieved him of his purse. He has lodged a compliant with the perfect and the British Consul.

Kishineff is in a desperate condition. The authorities are not taking any measures to prevent a repetition of the recent disorders. Neither do they permit the prosecution of the hooligans, who are openly preparing a fresh massacre. Telegraphic complaints and entreaties addressed by the Jewish population to St. Petersburg are stopped by the Grvernor.

OUTBREAKS IN SIBERIA.

A telegram to the Matin from St. Petersburg says:—"Reports from places all along the Siberian railway bring news of outbreaks among the Manchurian army, but it is extremely difficult to obtain an accurate account of the deplorable condition of this horde of 400,000 men without bread and without clothes. This state of things will become a hundred times worse owing to the interruption of communications and the winter which is beginning. The situation seems lamentable throughout the whole of the Russian Empire."

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

"Reuter's Agency" has received the following statement from an authoritative source:—

"The various reports which have been current recently on the subject of Anglo-Russian relations, including those purporting to indicate the bases of a possible understanding and also those suggesting that negotiations to this end are taking place are inaccurate, and in some cases so far wrong that they can only seem to defeat the object which presumably they have in view—namely, the furtherance of better and closer relations between Great Britain and Russia.

"So far as a political "entente" is concerned, it may be stated with authority that there is a sincere and growing desire on the part of both Government that this shall be brought about, but it is also obvious that while the present disturbed situation exists in Russia no active or immediate steps in this direction are possible. It is, however, a fact that discussions of a most friendly character have taken place, with a view to eliminate matters of difficulty which might prove obstacles to future negotiations when the time is ripe for their commencement.

"But while, for the moment, definite political steps would not be opportune, it is felt that the time has arrived for cultivating closer commercial relations. At present these are regulated by the Anglo-Russian Treaty of Commerce of 1859 an antiquated instrument which does not suitably apply to many of the conditions of modern trade. Previous to the Russo-Japanese war, verbal discussions took place between the two Governments with a view to the revision of that treaty but when hostilities broke out the matter remained in abeyance. It is now felt that the first practical steps towards better relations may be made in this direction, especially in view of the new Russian tariff, and there is reason to believe that definite suggestions have been put forward for a revision of the treaty.

"The new Russian tariff will be introduced on March 1st next. This will increase the duties on many products which come from countries not having commercial conventions with Russia. Commercial treaties have recently been concluded with the Czar's Government by Germany, France, and other countries, which provide for reductions on certain products in which the country in question is especially interested, Great Britain, which has according to the existing treaty, the right of the most-favoured-nation treatment, will profit by these reductions, but it may be that British commerce is not particularly concerned in the reductions provided for by the treaties with France or Germany, for instance, but has especial interests in a modification of the tariff in respect to other products than those provided for the terms of the existing treaty of 1859."

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

COURT.—The King spent his 64th birthday at Sandringham.—On Monday, the King and Queen welcomed King George and Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece at Windsor. On Tuesday evening, there was a State banquet at the Castle. On Wednesday, King George visited the City and was entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall.—The Queen has issued an appeal on behalf of "the poor starving unemployed," and has headed the list of subscriptions with £2,000.

Drama.—At Great Queen-street Theatre, the Germany company has produced W. Lange's translation of Bjornson's play, "Ein Fallissement, and Grillparzer's Sappho.—At the Apollo, on Tuesday, Mr. Popple, a "comedy with music," by Mr. P. A. Rubens, was produced.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury last week wrote to the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, expressing the sympathy of the Church of England in the present crisis, and declaring eagerness to co-operate in endeavours "to render for ever impossible hereafter, in any part of the world the horrors which have lately occurred." The Metropolitan in a cordial reply, says that the Russian Church has always condemned violence against Jews and has turned to all its children with an appeal for peace.—Dr. Horton, speaking for the Free Churches, says that "we might at any rate show to the Jews how English Christians repudiate a Christianity which is capable of persecution and massacre"—The Bishop of London has been speaking on "Christian Science,' and Professor Sanday on Biblical criticism.

Football.—The New Zealand Rugby team beat Cambridge University by 14 points to nothing on the 9th, beat Richmond on the 11th by a goal and four tries to nothing, and beat Bedford on the 15th by five goals and six tries to nothing.

Ingram-House, Stockwell-road, a residential club for young men in business, has been opened.

Ireland.—An inquiry is being held into the alleged attack on the house of Mr. Magenis at Drumdoe. Mr John Redmond addressed an Irish demonstration at Motherwell on Sunday.—In the Carlingford legitimacy case, the claim of Mr. G. D. Swifte has been rejected.

Labour.—The proportion of unemployed in the trade unions making returns to the Board of Trade was as the end of October, 5·1 per cent., as compared with 5-3 per cent. at the end of September, and 6·8 per cent. in October 1904.

Law.—An action brought against Lord Shrewsbury by the Countess to enforce the terms of a separation agreement has been settled.—A decree "nisi" has been obtained by Lilian Lawrence, actress (Miss Lilian Braithwaite) for divorce from Gerald Lawrence.

London.—The County Councillors have been invited by the Paris Municipal Council to visit Paris next January.—A Government Bill is being prepared establishing a Traffic Board for London. The County Council on Tuesday resolved to seek powers to supply electricity.

Naval and Military.—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, presented to the First Lord last week a silk ensign from Canada for H M S. Dominion.—The War Stores Commission had a sitting on Monday, Major Leggett, R.E., gave evidence.—Lord Roberts opened a miniature rifle range at Wandsworth on Saturday.

Political.—The National Union of Conservative Associations opened its annual conference on Tuesday at Newcastle. A resolution declaring that retaliation and closer union of the Empire could be obtained by a readjustment of taxation without increasing the cost of food to the poorer classes was carried with only two dissentients. At night, Mr. Balfour addressed a great meeting at Olympia. He said the time could not be very long and might be very close for an appeal to the country. The Liberals were ashamed of their own programme, but the Conservatives were not arranging themselves for the contest in a manner best promising success. He asked the party to agree on the fiscal policy before them—retaliation. He deprecated discussion of possible differences which might arise when their policy might be carried out.—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Haig, Conservative Agent for Scotland, has been appointed principal agent of the Conservative party, Captain Wells resigned.—At the Colston banquets on Monday, in Bristol, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Birrell spoke.—Speeches were delivered on Wednesday by Sir E. Grey at Dudley, Lord G. Hamilton at Acton, Mr. Wyndham at Dover, Mr. Chaplin at Brampton, and Mr. Birrell at Hull.

Sir C. Markham read a paper on Monday before the research department of the Royal Geographical Society on "The Next Great Arctic Discovery."

Sir F. Treves was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University on Saturday, receiving 390 votes against 153 given for Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.

Sir Oliver Lodge gave an address on Monday at Oxford on "Psychical Research and its Bearing on Science and Religion."

The Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway has been bought by the Great Central.

—The Mayors elected on the 9th, comprise 162 Conservatives, 23 Liberal Unionists, 158 Liberals, and two Labour representatives.

The Turf.—The Liverpool Autumn Cup was won last week by Mr. H. Lindemere's St. Wulfram.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Government has brought in a Bill to amend the immigration law in favour of travellers from India and Japan. The Legislative Council of South Australia has rejected the progressive land tax.

Canada.—The first Provincial Legislature of Alberta, consists of 20 Liberals and five Conservatives.

Newfoundland.—A letter on the fisheries' dispute with the United States from the St. Johns Correspondent of "The Times" appears in our Canadian and American Supplement. We produce a leading article on the subject.

South Africa.—A mining accident on the Rand last week, killed 68 men.

THE UNITED STATES.

The British Squadron's Visit.—The greatest hospitality has been shown at New York to Prince Louis of Battenberg and his officers and men Prince Louis has achieved a great personal popularity.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The King of Spain arrived on Monday in Vienna from Berlin. It is believed that the Government intends to introduce universal suffrage.

Brazil.—A mutiny has occurred in a fortress but has been suppressed.

Bulgaria.—A commercial treaty with Great Britain has been signed.

China.—The Luhan Railway was opened on Monday, at the bridge across the Yellow River.

France.—In the Chamber last week, M. Rouvier, the Prime Minister, opposed the claim of civil servants to combine in trade unions, and obtained a majority, which, however, was largely composed of Conservatives and Nationalists. As the result of an altercation next day, M. Berteaux, Minister of War, resigned. A rearrangement of Portfolios has taken place, and M. Trouillot, a stanch Radical, has been taken into the Cabinet.—On Monday, the secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society presented to the president of the Paris Municipal Council a block of oak from the Victory.—A strike has broken out at the naval arsenals.

Holland.—The question of the succession to the Throne is occupying attention.

Japan.—A new foreign loan, connected with a conversion scheme, is foreshadowed.

Germany.—The Emperor addressed the recruits of the Postdam garrison on Sunday.

Norway.—The offer of the Throne to Prince Charles of Denmark has been approved by a very decisive majority of the people.

Portugal.—The German holders of a concession in Madeira are trying to expropriate compulsorily a British coaling depot

Russia.—An official communique issued on Monday, declares that the Government will resist the demand for Polish autonomy, and so long as the troubles in the Vistula districts continue those districts are in a state of war and will receive none of the benefits of the Tsar's manifestoes. This, a St. Petersburg Correspondent says, will cause a final rupture between the Government and the Liberals. Already the Liberal members of the new Cabinet had resigned.—The Central Labour Committee in St. Petersburg decided on Tuesday to call another general strike. The strike came into force at noon on Wednesday. Measures of precaution are being taken at the British Embassy in St Petersburg with regard to the safety of British residents in Russia, and single women are being advised to leave the country.—An official communique denies that the recent disorders were fomented by the Government. —The Holy Synod has issued an appeal to the people against the maltreatment of the Jews.—The Ministry has suspended the convocation of electors under the Bulighine Law, and it is reported that an amended electoral law will soon be promulgated.—General Trepoff has been relieved of all his offices. —There was a serious mutiny of sailors at Kronstadt on the 7th. There was wild firing from forts and ships, and some quarters of the town were set on fire. Wholesale plundering took place. The mutiny was suppressed, with heavy loss to the mutineers, after great destruction of property.—A great mutiny has broken out at Vladivostok, and a large part of the town has been burnt.—Prince Obolensky's resignation of the Governor-Generalship of Finland has been accepted. We publish a description of the revolution in that country by Mr. W. T. Stead. When he left Helsingfors, the Constitutionalists and Socialists were quarrelling.

Turkey.—The Powers are preparing another Note urging the Porte's adhesion to proposals concerning financial control in Macedonia and other matters. This is regarded as final.—Further Greek attacks on Bulgarians are reported.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, Nov 11.

Acting Sub-Lieut S H Simpson has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant.

Royal Marine Light Inf.—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Marriott is granted the honorary rank of captain under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed sub-lieutenants namely:—F J Paice, W B Nisbet.

Nov 13

Engineer-Sub-Lieut B W Knott has been promoted to the rank of engineer lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Assistant Paymaster A Taylor has been promoted to the rank of paymaster in his Majesty's fleet; Clerk J P C Morris has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

War Office, Nov 14.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Qrmr and Honorary Capt R J Coe is placed on retired pay; Qrmr-Sergt F P Clark to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt R J Coe, placed on retired pay.

14th (King's) Hussars—Second Lieut A G L Astley to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on retired pay:—R E Boothby, H C Dunlop, the Hon A Sidney. The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant colonels are placed on half pay:—W F L Lindsay D S O, Sir G V Thomas, Bart, C B, D S O, C M T Western, J W Dunlop, C B, The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant colonels, A Stokes, D S O, vice Brevet Col R E Boothby; E M Perceval, D S O, vice Brevet Col W F L Lindsay, D S O Brevet Lieut-Col H S Horne, vice Brevet Col H C Dunlop Brevet Lieut-Col F D V Wing C B, vice Brevet Col, the Hon A Sidney; Sir H W Barlow, Bart, vice-Brevet Col Sir G V Thomas, Bart, C B, D S O, A E A Bucher, M V O, D S O, vice Sir H W W Barlow, Bart, removed on continuance in his appointment as superintedent Royal Laboratory C H S Vores, vice Brevet Col C M T Western; C D King, vice Brevet Col J W Dunlop, C B The undermentioned captains to be majors:—E W Grove, D S O, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H S Horne G McC Campbell, vice Brevet Lieut Col F D V Wing, C B, A U Stockley, vice C H S Vores R T Marsden, vice C D King. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A H D West vice E Harding Newman, seconded; M C Dobson, on the Seconded List, Lord A E Browne, vice K J Kincaid-Smith, Seconded Lieut H de C Mathews is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Capt. R E M Barret to be adjutant, vice Capt H M Innes, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Coldstream Guards.

Second Lieut J S Egerton to be lieutenant, vice G Stewart, seconded.

Line Battalions.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt C E Cobb is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Second Lieut R F Hawes to be lieutenant, vice H A Grant promoted.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Brevet Major H E Gogarty, for supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice P Strahan, resigned. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut R Q Crawfurd bears date June 14, 1905, instead of as notified in the Gazette of Oct, 6, 1905. The promoion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. H Thompson bears date June 14, 1905, instead of as notified in the Gazette of Oct 27, 1905.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut R Stephens to be lieutenant, vice A H Niclin, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Supernumerary Lieut T B H Throne to lieutenant vice E M Harris, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut E L W Henslow to be captain, S H W Toedifie, retired.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains to complete establishmens:—F W Wright, G Harding, C H Furneaux, H L Pearse, W T Hollins, H S Lawson, A K Noverre, C H Nunn, A S Humphreys.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen Sir H H Settle, K C B, D S O, to be a commander of coast defences vice Major-Gen R A Montgomery, C S O, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F B Buist, from the Army Service Corpse to be an assistant director of Supplies and Transport, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col F F Johnson, C B appointed an assistant quartermaster-general.

Garrison Staff—Lieut-Gen Sir G Luck K C B, to be lieutenant of the Tower of London, vice General Lord W F E Seymour, K C V O who has vacated that appointment.

Remount Establishment.

Lieut W P C Cantrell-Hubbersty, Reserve of Officers, to be a deputy assistant director of remounts, dated Oct 25, 1905, but not to carry any pay before April 1, 1906.

Aamy Ordnance Deyartment.

Lieut-Col A Damut, C M G ordnance officer, second class, retired on retires pay; Major T W, Hale ordnance officer, third class, to be an ordnance officer, second class, with the sutantive rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army vice Lieut-Col A Samut C M G.

Army Pay Department.

Capt A Delacombe, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, is permanently appointed to the Aamy Pay Dept, retaining his substative rank.

Brevet.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A Parts, Royal Marin Are. to be colonel.

Memoranda.

Col the Hon J S Napier, C M G. half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col Sir H W Barlow, Bart, from Royal Field Art is continued in his appointment as superintendent Royal Laboratory, on promotion; Lieut R. MacLeod, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut R J Coe, 3rd Hussars is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt H Barlow, to be major; Lieut (Honorary Capt in the Army) J J Whitehead resigns his commission.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total		0	96
Same date last year	9	8	101

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	1	1	72
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,799	235,311	
Same date last year	15	12	112

DEPARTURE OF THE FLAGSHIP

H. M. S. Hyacinth Captain L. Nicholson, with Rear Admiral E. S. Poe, C. V. O. and Staff on board, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Colombo. H. M. S. Perseus, commander M. R. Hill, also proceeded for the above port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 1.

SECURITIES—		
2 3 4 per cent. Consols	89 5-8 ex.	= —1-8
3 do. Rentes	100	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30	= —5-16
2 months hence	29 1-8	= —1 4
Spot in New York	65	= —5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= —1
Berlin	20·42 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= —1-1
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= —1-8
" " "	3 3-8 per cent	= —1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 per cent	= —1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	= —1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 per cent	= —3 4
7 day market loans	3 3-8 per cent	= —3-8

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Madras, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	330,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 1 1-2 Nov. sellers quiet.

RAPESEED—

Brown 38 3-4 A.-M. sellers

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 40 3-4 Dec Jan sellers

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 5-16

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Crusader

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6·16—1 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 3,000. Futures closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·01	6·06	6·10
—7	—7	—7
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·13	6·15	6·18
—7	—7	—7
June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep
6·19	6·20	6·14
—7	—7	—7

2 days.	
Receipts at U S Ports	90,000
Do last year	111,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Do do Continent	34,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·65—15 a
Futures, month of Dec	11·08—17 a
Do do. March	11·48—16 a

a Declined owing to disappointing attitude of spinners, and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3 8 —1-8
Futures, month of March	11·61 —8
Do. do. June	11·81 —18
Tone at close	steady
Week's receipts at U. S ports	317,000 bales
" exports to Great Britain	161,000 "
" " Continent	147,000 "
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	1,300,000 "
" interior ports	6,57000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 1st Dec. 1905:—

Cotton	12,692	bales.
Wheat	10,5?7	cwts.
Linseed	2,218	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,043	do
Gingellyseed	8,645	do
Poppyseed	106	do
Groundnut	12	do
Castorseed	3571	do
Rice	56,870	do
Myrabollams	1,290	do
Cottonseed	21,610	do
Mowraseed	747	do
Gram	5,192	do
Joowar	4,881	do
Maize	8	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 6,60,480
1366 Bars of Silver
Ex s s Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, DEC 2.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady but dull.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4 9-32d
Do, 6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	...	170 1-2
Marcks 3	do.	do.	...	173
Hongkong 30	Days Sight		...	207
Shanghai 30	do.		...	149
Japan 30	do.		...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent., Tone quiet.

Cash ... ... 98·3

1st Settlement, 4th January ... 98·5

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 30th Nov.	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 30th Nov.	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward May	7	6	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready...	6	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward May	7	5	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	30 1-4		
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish...	41	8	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	40	8	0
25 per cent do ...	39	8	0
50 per cent do ...	38	0	0

WHEAT—Tone firm

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	22 000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
6·02	6·07	6·11
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
6·14	6·16	6·19
+1	+1	+1
June-July	July,-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
6·20	6·21	6·15
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market was quiet to-day, with quotations Rs. 3 to 4 lower than yesterday, and only a limited enquiry from buyers. At the close the tone was rather steadier.

"Sutta" closing quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good January ....Rs. 195

Broach M.-G. Good March.................. " 249 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal. H. G. (Ry. terms)	199	191	...	25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	205	195	...	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	206-7	195-7	...	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	216	210	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	208	..	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	218	212	...	25th Jan
Oomra, good staple (M-G.) ...	226	220	...	"
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	222	216	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	225	219	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	260	...	248	25th Mar
Muttia...... (M. G.) ...	214	...	...	Jan-Feb

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

The forecast of the Agricultural Bureau monthly report estimates the Crop in 11 Cotton States is 10,100,000 bales. The percentage wil not be issued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	mutilated
Surats	do
Good Bhownuggar	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 1-2 ex
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	29 3-4

COL. WILLIAM CAMPBELL MCDOUGALL, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died at his residence, Mylnbeck, Windermere, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, in his 79th year. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was severely wounded at the siege of Mooltan on Dec. 27, 1848, and received a medal and clasp. He also served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and received the medal.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tolv 740 tons Captain J Enger, sailed on Saturday for Singapore in ballast

THE steamer Hild 719 tons Captain J Salvesen sailed on the 2nd instant for Bangkok with a general cargo

THE steamer Diego Suarez, 2497 tons Captain Leimaine sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Ginoa with a general cargo

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels 3658 tons Captain A Meyer sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo

THE steamer Kincraig 2382 tons, Captain D Campbell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 22nd November with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain A Knudsin arrived in harbour on Saturday, evening from Bangkok, 17th November, with a cargo of timber

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firooze 2005 tons Captain F DeLorne arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah 21st November with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona 2694 tons Captain B Cobol arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Trieste via Karachi with a general caro and passengers

THE steamer Indian Monarch 2918 tons, Captain F R Patey arrived in harbour on Saturday, evening from London 21st October via Antwerp and Middlesbro with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's s s Linga, 938 tons, Captain B J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Turnbull, I M S, Major Melvile, Mrs Binnett, Mrs Roberts and infant, Mr C E L Jones, Rev Brudet, Mr Brown, Dr Hall and 144 deck

THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

Notice is given that, work has been commenced on the North arm of the Dam extending from Bori Bunder. This arm will extend from the latter Bunder in a S E direction and passing through the South Channel Beacon will eventually join up with the South arm at present under construction from the Bulk Oil Pier.

Vessels using the South Channel should therefore not pass to the Westward of the South Channel Beacon.

THE ASIATIC S. N. CO.

In the course of an interview, the Secretary of the Merchant Service Guild has been informed by Captain Corkhill, A.I.N.A., the Marine Superintendent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company that the Line has decided to make further improvements in the conditions of the captains and officers of their steamers. An increase of 25 rupees per month has been made in the remuneration of the captains and chiefs, second and third officers will receive an additional 20 rupees. Furthermore, the leave terms have been improved and Captains and Officers after four years continous good service will become entitled to six months leave on half pay, and a free passage out and home. Three watches are invariably kept in the Asiatic Company's steamers in order to give the officers sufficient opportunity of obtaining an adequate amount of rest and relaxation in the performance of their duties. The Guild in expressing their gratification to Captain Corkhill trusted that the conditions of their Captains and Officers would be carefully gone into by other shipowners in this country with a view to similar improvements being carried out by them. Owing to the lack of recognition and consideration which has been given to very many Captains and Officers the Guild often find it difficult to induce any officers to apply for employment under certain firms which have gained an unenviable reputation in this respect.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Oriental s	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 27
	Bezwada s	Wadge	Calcutta, Nov 12
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 30
	Firoozi s	DeLorne	Jedah, Nov 21
	Indian Monarch s	Patey	London, Oct 21
	Hydra s	Knudsen	Bangkok, Nov 17
	Vindobona s	Cobol	Trieste, Nov 11
	Kincraig s	Campbell	Calcutta, Nov 22
3	Baron Cawdor s	Goudey	Calcutta, Nov 23
	B.me. s	Guy	Rangoon, Nov 15
	Balmoral s	Wool	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Dumra s	Seddon	Bushire, Nov 26
	Itinda s	Hobertson	Mauritius, Nov 13
	Heighingtons	Toft	Rangoon, Nov 21
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Shanghai, Nov 14
	Somali s	......	Zanzibar, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Gogovale s	Rogers	Karachi
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Diego Suarez s	Leimaine	Marseilles
	Tolv s	Enger	Singapore
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, &c
	Argenfels s	Meyer	Hamburg via K'chi
	H M S Hyasinth	Hood	Colombo
	H M S Perseus	Hill	Colombo
	H M S Proserpine	Couch	Aden

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Coldama, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 1st instant.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reicostag, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay this morning, via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant and is due here on the 5th instant at daybreak.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 2nd at noon and she is excepted here on Thursday the 7th instant at 9 a m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Douedale s—2250 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 77 bales wool G Goomanmul 30 bales wool A Chagla and Co; 113 bales wool D Nagju 25 bales wool S Tricomji; 50 bales wool D Gulabchund; 191 bales wool T Chimondas

Scindia s—1 bundle carpet and 1 case screen Gyso and Klernjung

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—57 cwts condiments H Munycherji and Sons

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—57 packages condiments Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 25 casks condiments Dajibhoy Dadabhoy 1000 cwts myrabollams W and A Graham and Co; 14 bales hides and skins P E Boyce and Sons 30 cwts fishmaws M J Josmabhoy and Co; 73 bales silk and 24 bales silk waste King King and Co; 16 cwts fishmaws H A Mahomed

FOR HULL.

Clan Ranald s—100 bales hemp E Comorsey 10000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co

Morven s—2800 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tudor Prince s—3 bales wool waste Eugene Meiffre; 650 cwts rapeseed sweeping H Canji

FOR HAVRE.

Aston Hall s—400 bales Cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Marienfels s—12 cwts gum Eugene Meiffre 100 bales cotton-fly and waste C Hirji and Co; 1 case cigar D Macropolo and Co; 200 bales cotton-fly C Damodhur 100 cwts gum J Nurbheram;

FOR HONGKONG

Occana s—600 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 4.

1. There will be Communicating Drill for all N C Officer at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 4th Instant at 6 p m.

2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Byculla on Tuesday the 5th Instant, at 15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3. There will be Compan Drill for "A" "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 15 p m. on Wednesday next, the 6th Instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the Back of Telegraph Bharte s, at 5 p m on Wednesday the 6th Instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

5. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday the 7th Instant.

6. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday the 8th Instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

7. Leave of absence has been granted to No 1262 Vol P J Hudson "F" Company from 1st December 1905 to 28th February 1906.

8. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 6070 Vol J Oliver to "C" Company; No 6071 Cyclist P A Kelly to "E" (Cyclist) Company; and No 6072 Vol G Scott to "F" Company.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 4.

DUTIES.

Orderly Sergeant—for the week.

No 1 Coy—Sergt D A Pindes, next for duty—Sergt G W Murray.

No 2 Coy—Coral H Roeal, next for duty Sergt T S Dawson.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compund to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 p m and on Thursday the 7th instant at 5-45 p m.

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road, Head Quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and on Thursday the 7th Instant at 5-45 p m respectively

E. E. COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m to-morrow (Tuesday) on the Apollo Bunder and proceed to middle Ground for Technical Instruction.

PARADE.

There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill for Nos 1 and 2 Companies at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 9th Instant. Parade at the club Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p m Cyclists can proceed direct to the Fort.

Dress—Officers—Khaki, without belts and Caps

Non—Commd Officers and men—Khaki and F S Caps—petties not to be worn.

By Order
A STIFFE, Capt. R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A STITCH IN TIME.

A MAN appeared the other day at the counter of a post-office and asked for £5 worth of silver. A bag marked £5 silver was handed to him by the clerk. The man was about to depart, when it occurred to the clerk that the feel of the bag was different from the ordinary little sack of silver. Then there flashed upon him what he had done overnight. Tired, and not having at hand a bag for gold, he had put into a five-pound silver bag one hundred sovereigns, and trusted to memory to remove them in the morning. It was that bag of sovereigns which he had now handed to the man, who was just disappearing through the doorway. To have explained the circumstances would have hastened the possessor's exit. A moment, sir, cried the clerk. I'm not sure that there is £5 worth of silver in that bag. The man came back and handed over the bag. Tragedy was in his eyes as he saw the hundred sovereigns tipped out by the clerk on to the counter.

"H."

The Bishop of Bristol has been telling the people of the West Riding that the reason for their not aspirating their "h's" is that the early Roman Britons dwelling thereabout never did. It will soon be time for the West Riding to get the better of his little omission, for evidently they are demoralising other parts of thier country and Lancashire too. It is not uncommon to hear a north countryman sing without the faintest trace of humour. The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'il. And that men would be admonished by another with, "Why don't you exasperate your hatches, you hignorant hass?" But the disregard or misuse of the aspirate is not, unfortunately, peculiar to the north. It was a Lord Mayor of London whose pronounciation caused his King to believe that he had said. "Posterity will proclaim you to have been a Nero."

WASTED STRENGTH.

The attention of the engineering world is once more to be focussed on the Victoria Falls, the project for utilising this majestic waste of waters being again on the tapis. Credit for the idea seems primarily to belong to Mr. Alfred H. Haggard and Professor George Forbes—the former for originating the scheme, the latter for certifying its practicability. We naturally hear a good deal more of Niagara Falls, but they are insignificant as compared with their African rivals, which are more than two-and-a-half times the height, and possessing, in flood, twice the volume of water. At their best the Victoria Falls give, it is computed, about 35,000,000 h.p., all of which is now running to waste. The possibility of carrying this power from four hundred miles was demonstrated ten years ago by Professor Forbes.

PAST PICTURES.

Whatever may be the effect of his letter upon the minds of the rest of us, Mr. Luke Fildes has not convinced Mr. Andrew Lang that he has the key to the Edwin Drood mystery. There are in our midst a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in psychical phenomena, Mr. Lang among them. Might not one of these summon the spirit of the departed author, and ascertain from him if the interpretation placed by Mr. Fildes upon instructions received five and thirty years ago be the correct one. They would have to be careful not to run up against George Cruikshank, of course, or he would produce confusing results. He claimed the authorship of most of Dickens's works. There is the other difficulty, too, of a spirit's playing tricks. Is that the spirit of Lindley Murray? was the question put at a seance, and the appalling answer was I are!

CONFOUNDED CONFUSION.

The present controversy is not the only one which has arisen over Dickens's works. Seymour, who illustrated the first three numbers of Pickwick committed suicide with the periodical in that stage. Long afterwards the poor man's widow assured the public in a pamphlet that her husband had invented the whole story, and would have written as well as embellished it, but for a cold. Dickens took the precaution to the story of what had happened, confirmed by Chapman and Hall, his publishers. As a fact Seymour was in his grave before the first pages of the fourth number had been so much as invented. Then came the egregious Buss, and, after him, Phiz, Thackeray meanwhile being among the unsuccessful candidates for the work. In his letter to his son, Dickens has this interesting comment: It seems a superfluous precaution, but I take it for the sake of our descendants long after you. He, at any rate, had no fear as to the immortality of picwick.

MANY EARS FOR ONE.

In more excitable times we should now have been at war with the Power under whose flag shelter the brigands wanted for having, as it is alleged, cut off an Englishman's ears. We did once go to war with Spain, not for a pair of ears, but one ear. Robert Jenkins, a mariner, had his craft boarded by a notorious brute of a Spaniard, and came home and laid at the feet of the King something which he declared to be his ear. What were your feelings when you yourself in the hands of such barbarians? he was asked. I committed my soul to God and my cause to my country, he answered. The reply ran like lighting through the land, and raised popular indignation to an extraordinary pitch. And very soon we embarked upon what has taken its place in history as the War or Jenkin's Ear.

AN IRISH LUXURY.

That keg of "fossil butter," won from a bog, about which Belfast is so excited, is an addition to a class of exhibit which no antiquarian society in Ireland lacks. The old-time food of the Irish was mainly butter, but they buried it to give it a rancid gungent flavour, sometimes adding garlic. The fact is mentioned in a seventeenth-century poem:—

> But let his faith be good or bad,
> He in his home great plenty had
> Of burnt oat bread, and butter found
> With garlic mixt, in boggy ground,
> So strong, a dog with help of wind,
> By scenting, out with ease might find.
> And this they count the bravest meat
> That hungry mortals e'er did eat.

Bog pigs and cows and sometimes found, but that is another story; relic, as a rule, of epidemic disease in given areas.

THEN AND NOW.

Several differences between England and his own country will be apparent to the King of Greece. His own Parliament meets in November, when ours is scattered over the shootings of the kingdom. His Parliamentarians receive £72 per man for their work persession: ours find it costs them more than ten times that amount to win the right to devote themselves to the service of the country—to say nothing of the expenses of the sessions. The King of the Hellenes, while the ecclesiatical head of his church, is not of that church's faith, but has to bring up his children as members of it. The whole kingdom, which occupies so vast a place in history, is but half the size of England, and has a population less than half that of London. Cobden, pleading for more practical education at our universities told rather a funny story of Athens. Sallying out early one morning to find the classical river Ilissus, he found the bed of the river, but no water: "I came upon a number of Athenian laundresses, and found that they had dammed up this famous classcal river, and were using every drop of its water for their own sanitary purposes." And yet, he complained, while most of us knew the whole story woven about that stream, not one in ten could at a moment's notice place his finger on the map within a thousand miles of Chicago.

SAVED FROM THE VANDALS.

Though not born a Greek, King George must feel an interest in those wonderful Elgin marbles of ours at the British Museum. Perhaps he does not love the man who brought them hither that man's contemporaries did not. As a fact, he had no intention of making the collection when he got his firman from the Port authorising him to make models, and take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figure thereon. But he found that if he did not remove them there would soon be none left to remove owing to the unspeakable vandalism of the Turks. The elements were against the removal. His ship was wrecked, as was that in which came Cleopatra's Needle and it took three years and much money to get the precious sculptures here. Then, when they did arrive, the people reviled him as a vandal and a thief, and from Byron downwards condemned him. Not content with abusing him for carrying away treasure, they added that he had carted away rubbish. It all came right in the end, when the Government, assured by no less an authority than Canova that the marbles were the work of the ablest artists the world has seen, acquired the lot for £35,000. Meanwhile, the much-abused Earl of Elgin hand spent £74,000 upon his mission.

CAREFUL IN SMALL THINGS.

The collecting craze is still rampant. Kiss signatures, thumb-impressions, eye-portraits, eight-day clocks, and dogs of weird design have their bands of devotees. What to do with these collections, except to plague visitors must be a trouble. The example of a certain nobleman, now defunct, who was as noted for his meanness as his wealth, may help. Everybody knew that it was his habit to re-address letters to his correspondents is envelopes which himself had received. Still, when a hard-working clergyman of his acquaintance received from his hand a little package, with the saying that he would find it useful, he hoped. It must be for the church or the schools or the starving. He opened it with glad expectancy. It contained the visiting-cards which, during a long period, that clergyman had with frequency left at the house of the nobleman.

HIGH COURT.—December 4.

Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For further directions.

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acq Act 1 of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government Sheribai Thaver and other Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Cawasji Sedia—Cragie Land O

E F Nicholson for Government In the matter of the Land-acquitted Act I of 1894 cause in the matter of Covernment and Sheribhai Thaver and others.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

612-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G

For hearing exceptions to the special on Commissioner's Special Report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alaudin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

Long Causes.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponement.

432-05—Jehangir and S Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-8789-05—Tyabji D and P—HurgawandasHathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

250-02—Dikshit D and G—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavji—In person

409-04—Ardeshir H D add Co—Karshedjee Beramjee vs Ardeshir Jewanjee and another

753-04—Nadsrshaw and T far pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Veljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

After the Appeal Court.

For dismissal,

349-05—Matubhoy J and M—Rao Saheb Mohanji Prainjiwandas and others vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson

11-05—Kanga and P—Batie Smith and Co—Limited and another vs Herr Lengner and another-Crawford B and Co

For decree Absolute,

609-04—Bhaishanker K and G Gordhan Bamji vs Bai Ladooba and another—Hiralal D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

425-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co part heard

698-05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co—and Captain and V

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walj Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

464-05—J and P Dustur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden nd others—Mirza and Co

29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chatani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody.

32-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxy—D and D

442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bhaiji vs Mahomed Yormus Hafy and others—Ardeser H D and Co

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khusal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M

564-03—Matubhoy J and M—Parikh Bhogilal—Purshotamdas vs Chunilal—Umudbhai and others D F D

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND DEC.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk in many places.

Winds are northerly on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail in most other places. The force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Deesa and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in Lower Sind and at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Negapatam.

Rain.—Negapatam received light showers.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and weather appears to be slightly unsettled off that Coast in the Bay. Local rain is likely in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

COLONEL E.T. POTTINGER, C.M.G, died on November 10, at Rock Castle, Portstewart, county Derry, at the age of 65. The second son of the late Major-General J. Pottinger, C.B., R.A., he was born in 1840, was educated at Addiscombe College, and, entering the Indian Army, served in the North-West Frontier of India campaign in 1859-60, subsequently retiring as a captain in the Royal Bombay Art. From 1890 till 1901, he was lieutenant-colonel and honorary colonel of the Antrim Artillery Militia, and during the late war in South Africa volunteered for service, and was commandant of the Orange River and Hope Town District, being mentioned in despatches and rewarded with the Queen's medal with clasp and the companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

.F. & C. OSLER,
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To His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
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Electric Fittings of Osler's own Manufacture.
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Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect-Stings. ● Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.
Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its refreshing and cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder
Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous healing and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of Icilma make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller. ●
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STERLING SILVER,
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Excellent meals are served A LA ÇARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive Indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion
PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.
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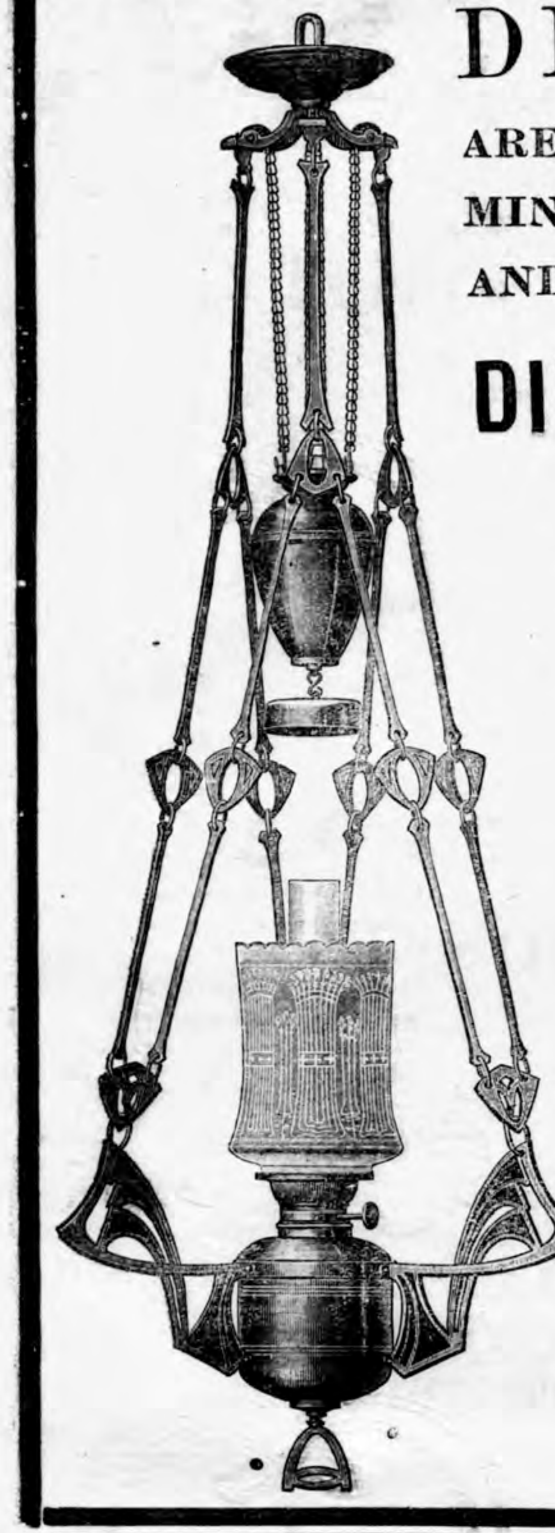

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The Indian Climate, Office Life, Mental Strain, and Worries of all kinds, no doubt tell on your nervous system, in the same way as in Mr. Sadashivram's case, and with equal certainty will Electricity, as applied by me, re-invigorate your entire being. Read the following:—

KOTAH, RAJPUTANA,
Dated the 27th September 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Sudden changes from vigorous climates to comparatively inferior ones, sedentary habits in office life, and continuous strain upon the brain brought about to meet the ever-increasing competition of the present day, result in nervous depression. I was one of the preys of these ailments for more than six years; through loss of appetite, I took meals mechanically, flatulence and constipation followed, my system began to be undermined.

I hail the moment when I determined to try you "Electric Herculex." Before I had used it a fortnight, I found a great improvement in my appetite, flatulence disappeared, and there were every signs of coming good health in the whole of my system. I have now used the appliance for more than two months and am indeed pleased to inform you that I have regained all that I had lost. The appliance has worked wonders in my case. I have no hesitation in saying that to all those who at all care for their health, your Electric Herculex will be a Godsend.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SADASHIVRAM,
Asstt. Revenue Supdt., Kotah State.

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ENGLISH STILTON, REAL PRIZE DAIRY,	about 12 lb. each	...per lb.	1	6
" " " " "	on cut	... " "	1	8
ROQUEFORT,	about 5 lb. each	... " "	2	0
"	on cut	... " "	2	4
GORGOUZOLA	about 14 to 20 lb. each	... " "	1	4
"	on cut	... " "	1	6
ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GREUYERE...		... " "	1	0
LOAF CHEDDAR ENGLISH		... " "	0	14
AMERICAN CHESHIRE		... " "	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lb. each)		... " "	0	12
BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles,	20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)	...per lb.	1	2
" " " "	Bellies, 12-16 lb. " (" ")	... " "	1	0

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

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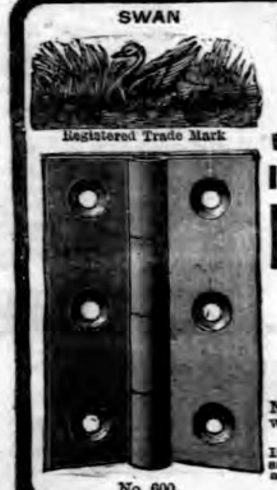

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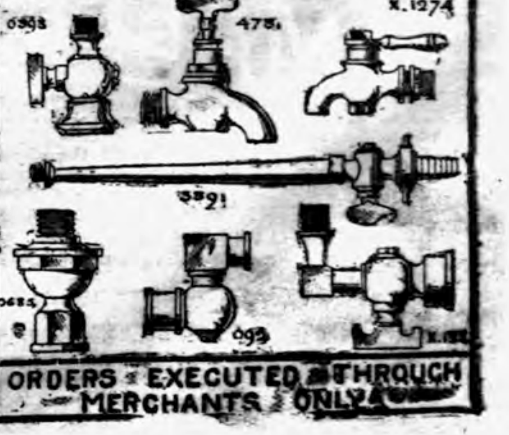

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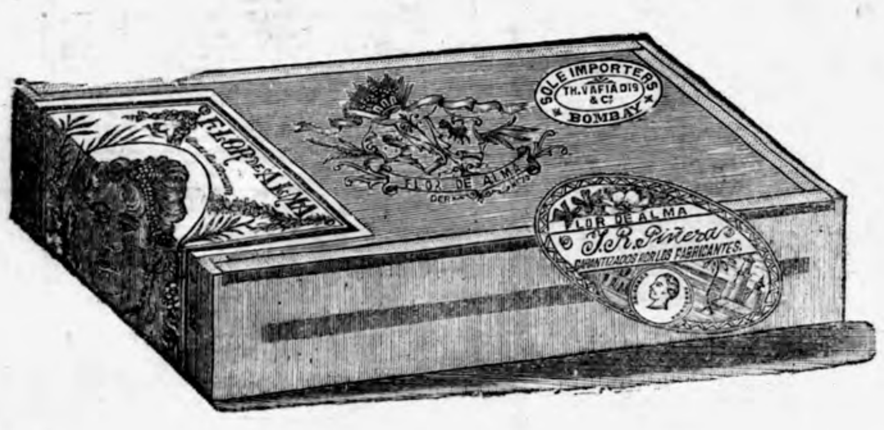
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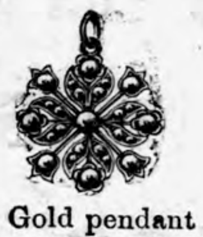
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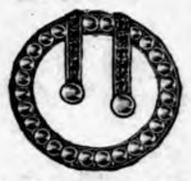
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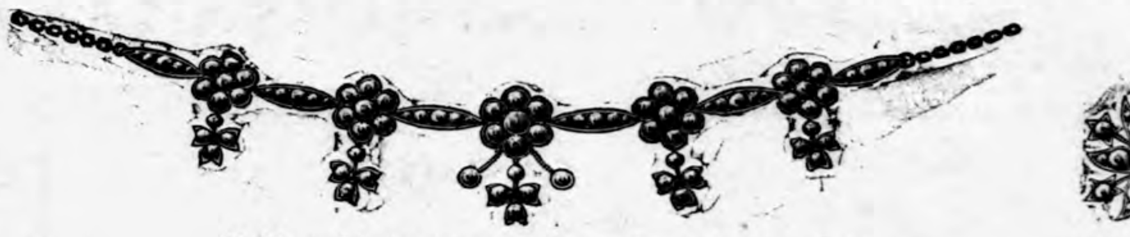
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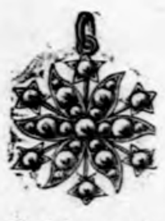
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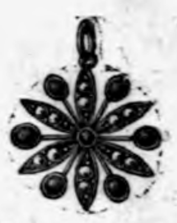
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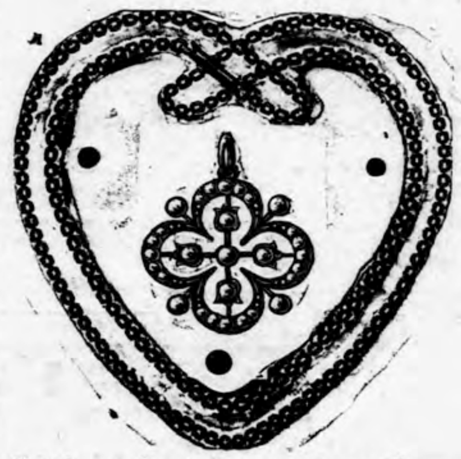
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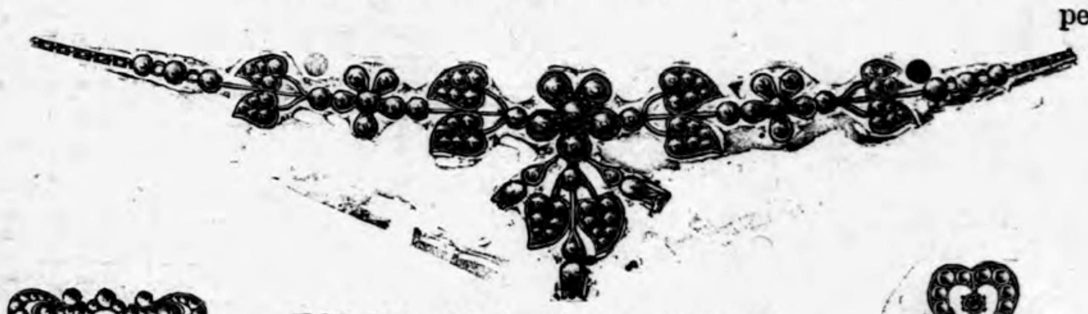
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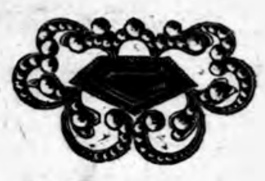
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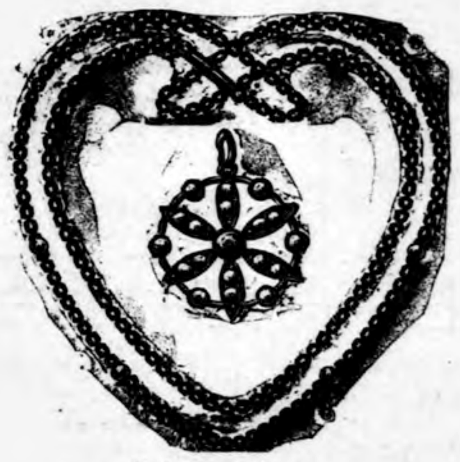
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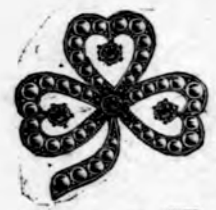
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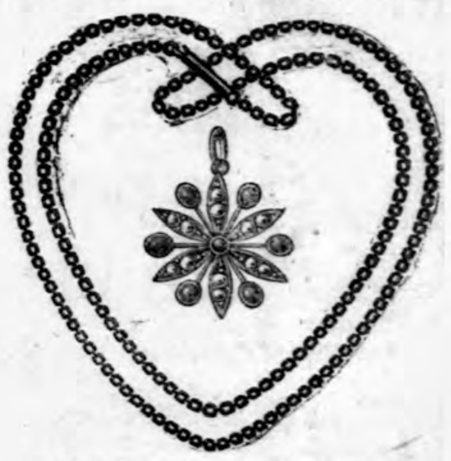
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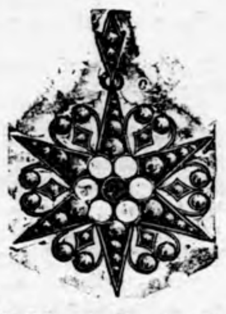
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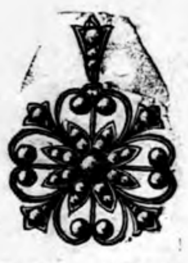
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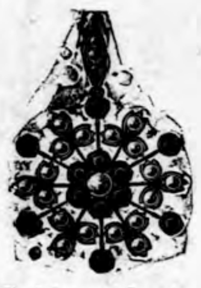
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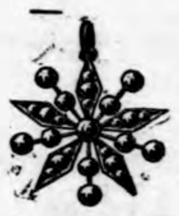
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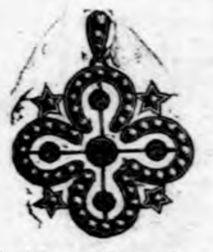
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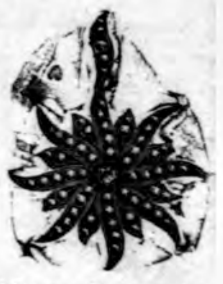
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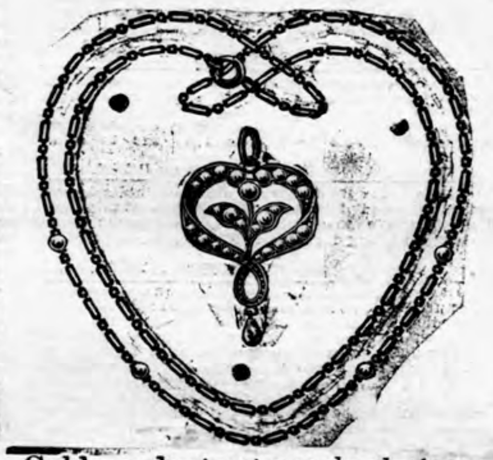
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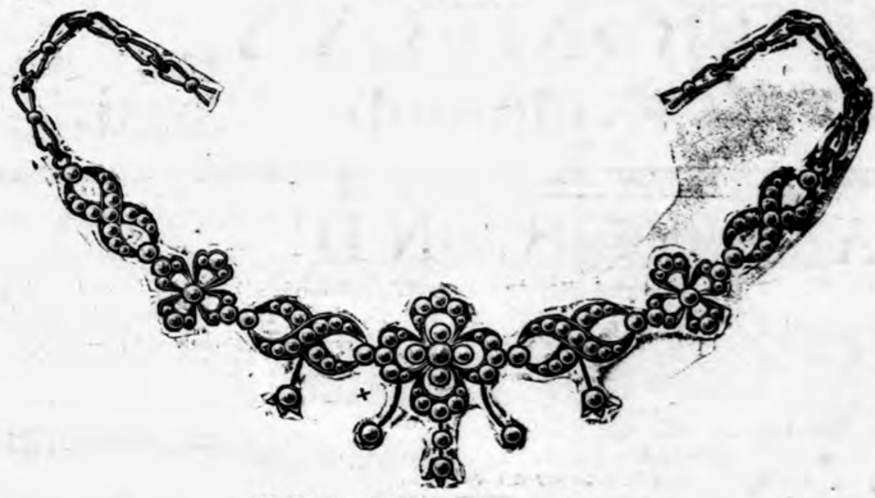
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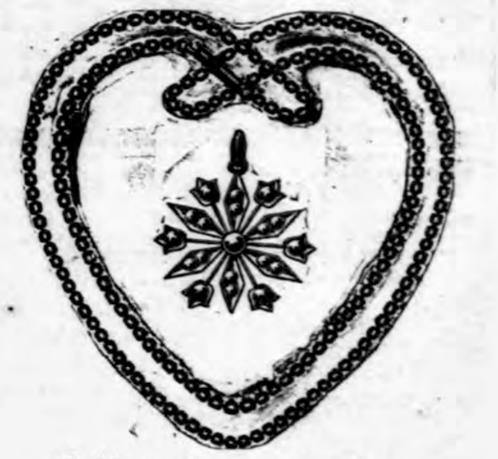
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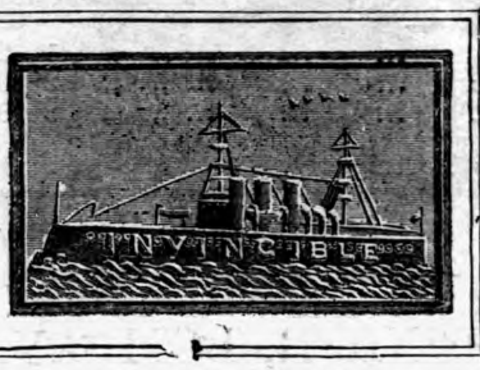

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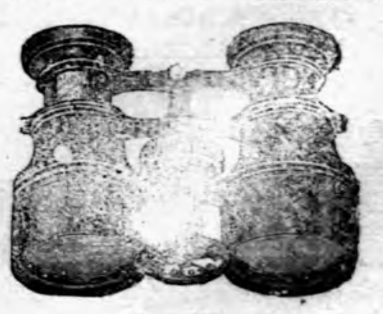

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